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HAND LOOMS STEM TIDE OF MACHINE AGE

More Than 200,000 Native Weavers Still Busy in India's Punjab

MASS PRODUCTION IS CERTAIN TO TRIUMPH

Government Inquiry Shows Ancient Trade in Danger of Total Extinction

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent in India of The Christian Science Monitor

LAHORE, India — Although Mahatma Gandhi is pleading the cult of the hand loom as a bulwark for a purely Indian culture uninfluenced by western thought, hand weaving is having a stiff fight for existence, owing to the inroads of mass production. This is revealed in a bulletin issued by the Punjab Development Board.

As yet, however, more than 200,000 persons are still employed in this Province alone in turning out cloth by the primitive appliances that have been in use in India for generations. In cottages throughout the Province women, in particular, may be seen at work on the homespun cloth and various handicrafts.

Weaver's Income Small

By reason of this vast army of weavers the industry is one of the most important technical occupations in the Punjab and is carried out not only in towns of all sizes but in thousands of villages throughout the Province. The livelihood it affords for the peasants engaged in the trade, however, is very precarious; and the organization of the industry is so imperfect that immense scope for improvement is open.

A recent survey by a textile inspector of the Industries Department of the Punjab Government indicates some of the causes which have brought a distinct decline to hand weaving. Chief among these is the competition developed by the multiplication of mills and factories, whose output is generally better, cheaper, more durable, more varied in pattern, and more responsive to the changing tastes of the consuming public than is true in the hand loom industry.

Picturesque as his occupation is, and interesting in that it serves as a reminder of a phase of experience that is passing, the hand weaver with his crude loom now finds himself being surpassed by the machines of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The weaver's indebtedness to his landlord and others, his utter disinterestedness in organization, his limited markets and his ignorance of varying fashions have gradually resulted in the supersession of his calling, which as recently as 10 years ago was comparatively flourishing.

A peculiar feature of the industry, according to the inspector who surveyed the trade, is that the superior varieties of cloth are woven mainly by Muhammadan artisans, while the coarser qualities are generally pro-

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Living Costs Down 6.5 Per Cent Since 1926, Study Shows

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Lowered costs of living and wholesale prices in June were set forth today by the Labor Department to show that a 1926 dollar was worth $1.42 last month.

The department also reported an increase of 2.7 per cent in building construction employment in 20 representative cities, and a 2.1 per cent pay-roll increase to a total of $1,485,426, compared with May's $1,454,934.

The 3423 firms reporting for the pay period ending June 15 counted 49,564 employees, against 48,264 in May. Food prices were credited with a decline of 13.8 per cent in the last six months, while clothing dropped 4.6 per cent, and rents likewise were down 3.1 per cent compared with January 1 figures.

House furnishing goods, the department said, joined the recession, with an average decrease of 6 per cent, and fuel and light costs fell 5.5 per cent, while miscellaneous items averaged .7 per cent less.

The average decrease in living costs was put at 6.5 per cent.

Wholesale prices dropped 1.75 per cent in June to 70 per cent of the 1926 levels, used as the basic 100 index for 550 commodities weighted according to their importance.

The purchasing power of the 1926 dollar during last June was given by the department as $1.429.

Food prices fell off one-half of 1 per cent, and textile products were lower by 1½ per cent; petroleum products dropped 4½ per cent; bituminous coal and coke .6 and .2; building materials .9; chemicals, fertilizers and drugs 1.5, and miscellaneous products, 1 per cent.

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Imprint of Past Ages Still Heavy on India's Women



GLIMPSES OF OLD-TIME COUNTRY LIFE REMAIN

Upper Left: Kasmiri Women in Festive Attire. Upper Right: Typical Scene at a Well. Lower: Wife of a Shoemaker Embroidering Shoes.

WOMEN DISCUSS ONE OF SEX FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Democrats Take Lead in Pioneer Thought With Mrs. Owen in View

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18—Has the time arrived when it would be politically expedient to nominate a woman for Vice-President of the United States?

This is the question that is on the lips of a group of Democratic women, active in party affairs at the national capital. The woman they have in view is Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Representative from Florida, and daughter of Mr. William Jennings Bryan.

The idea as yet has gained no great headway with politicians as a whole, but mere consideration of it is an interesting fact indicating that women, or at least Democratic women, are planning to have their sex take an active part in the coming political campaign.

There are three questions which must be answered to determine the political expediency of initiating a campaign for Mrs. Owen. Are the nation's voters ready to elect a woman to a position from which she might step into the Presidency? Would the nomination serve to draw the woman vote regardless of party? What would the Senate think of a woman for a presiding officer?

As to a woman presiding officer in the Senate, opinion is widely divided. At least, this group points out, no woman would be more fitted for the position than Mrs. Owen, who since her entrance into the House of Representatives in 1928 has been an outstanding member and has achieved widespread popularity.

Abolishment of Farm Board Demanded by Senator Reed

Pennsylvania Man Calls for Support and Announces He Will Seek Investigation by Federal Trade Board of Farmers' Coöperative Activities

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18—A sharp indication of the strong challenge that faces the Federal Farm Board at the coming session of Congress was manifested today in a statement issued by Mr. David A. Reed, (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, calling for support to legislate the agency out of existence.

Mr. Reed's attack is the latest, and in many respects the most significant, of a series of denunciations of the board in recent weeks. Growers, private produce dealers, exchange leaders and political leaders of both parties have assailed it on its wheat policy.

Mr. Reed criticizes the board on the ground that it is putting farmer cooperatives into fields occupied by private business. He announced that he would ask the Federal Trade Commission to undertake at once an investigation of the activities of the Land-O'-Lakes Creamery Company of Minneapolis, one of the largest dairy coöperative organizations in the country.

Mr. Reed charges that the board is financing the concern in extending its retail operations into areas that compete with eastern companies. He also protests the company's claim that its product is superior to that of competitive concerns which are privately financed.

Studied Alternatives

"I have studied the alternatives of appealing to the President for corrective action or asking the trade commission to undertake an investigation under the Unfair Practices Act," Senator Reed said. "It seems to me that the Federal Trade Commission very properly can take jurisdiction of the problems as presented to me, and I shall accordingly bring all the facts to its attention at once.

"It is obviously unfair to permit any concern enjoying a governmental subsidy to extend its competitive activities into new fields now satisfac-

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New Peace Move Cheers Prospect For North China

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Prospects of peace in northern China were declared to be somewhat brighter today. The Nanking Government has received the assurance of Gen. Han Fu-chu and other northern militarists that they will loyally support the movement of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Manchurian leader, to subdue the rebellion under Gen. Shih Yu-san.

General Shih's activities have been the most disturbing factor for Nanking because his attitude has constantly been uncertain and any possibility of securing his defeat or elimination would strengthen, considerably, the Government's position toward the North. The Manchurians are reported to be sending nine divisions and an air force toward Honan to check the rebels in the southern sector.

Uncertainty as to the willingness of the Manchurian leaders to offer determined resistance to the rebels when it came to serious warfare has complicated the situation. Recent rebel manifestos have referred to Marshal Chang as their foremost enemy, and a movement against the North has been expected. But latest reports indicate that prospects of withdrawal of the Manchurians northward may have no foundation.

Dolls From Discarded Inner Tubes Made by Veterans in Maine 'Home'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOGUS, Me., July 18—Some of the people who live in Augusta, Hallowell or Gardiner, when they go out in their garage and find a pair of discarded automobile inner tubes pack them up and send them out to the Occupational Therapy office at the National Soldiers' Home here.

In the therapy department the veterans follow their profitable pastime of making "something out of nothing" and evolve an attractive doll from the bits of rubber and an assorted collection of gay beads and colored twine.

Mrs. Emma F. Ellis, director of the department, designs the patterns for the unique products, and the members of the home do the rest. The product is finally sold for a fair price, enough to cover the cost of labor. Thus veterans, many of them without other compensation, are enabled to secure pocket money.

Mrs. Ellis, who is "mother" to the boys who work under her guidance, organized the therapy department in the local home a year ago. Since that time she has brought talent to bear with the result that those of the men who care to pass a part of their time in the home workshop find useful employment in the manufacture of these dolls and many like articles.

So if you send an old inner tube out to Togus and later happen to see, in the hands of some happy child, a doll cut from rubber and decorated with gay beads and boasting a stitched-in-mouth-and-nose, huge glass eyes, it may likely be that it was your old inner tube, the tube that bore the weight of your car as it rolled along for 15,000 miles or so.

NAVY TO SAVE $300,000 WITH STEAM TURBINES

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Three battleships, about to be modernized at a total cost of $30,000,000, are to be driven by steam turbines instead of the electric power plants with which all the large fighting ships since the war have been equipped. Reasons given for choosing steam were that $300,000 can be saved by installing the same type of steam propulsion machinery on all three ships.

Police Radio Brings Public 'on the Run'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Police calls radiocast over the police department station have become suddenly popular with private citizens. In fact, they have become so popular that the police department has asked listeners to refrain from answering the calls in person and so hampering the work of local officers.

Frequently, it is reported, individuals hear police reports, have their curiosity stirred and dash to the scene of trouble, where they interfere with official duties and subject themselves to unnecessary danger.

The police department is happy to have this extra radio audience, Capt. F. T. Hawtrey reports, since it is believed to be of assistance in furthering the work of public protection, but the audience should stay home.

Chicago Gets Plan to Guard Against Graft

City Council Considers Making Public All Papers on Contracts

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 18—A plan designed to prevent graft in public work contracts in Chicago, through bringing the details of all contracts and payments out into the open, is before the city council. Public interest in this matter was aroused some months ago, when George E. Q. Johnson, United States Attorney, divulged the details of a number of contracts in which he reported great sums of public money had been overpaid, and recommended a remedy.

The plan is to have the city council pass an ordinance making all contractors engaged in public work file duplicate copies of their accounts, receipts and the like, with the city comptroller, where they would be open to examination at any time by the council, the State's Attorney and the Attorney-General, as well as by taxpayers.

Furthermore, if evidences of graft or collusion are found in these records, the ordinance provides that any and all moneys paid to the contractor shall be subject to forfeiture.

The ordinance, which was introduced into the council by John A. Massen, alderman of the forty-eighth ward, is now in a subcommittee of the committee on efficiency, reorganization and construction.

The proposed ordinance would also prevent the award of any public work contract to a contractor who did not maintain an office in the city during the entire time the work was going on, and who did not keep records which truly and accurately reflected the cost of the work to which they related, so that his profits could be easily estimated by anyone examining the records.

The city comptroller would be authorized to prescribe a uniform bookkeeping system for contractors, and to withhold payment on contrasts so long as records were not filed.

Mr. Massen said that he had apprehensions that the measure would not come out of the committee in time to be acted upon by the city council before it adjourns for the summer, and said it must not be overlooked that there was a good bit of political opposition to such a proposal to be reckoned with. The State Legislature at its recent session was asked to take steps to bring about closer supervision of public contracts, but the efforts there were not successful on their first appearance.

The idea originated here with Mr. Johnson, the United States Attorney who has come to national attention through his prosecution of Alphonse Capone and other gangsters. Mr. Johnson considers this proposed device to put a curb on graft in public contracts, a favorite trick of corrupt politicians, one of the most important developments of his term of office.

Realty Mortgages Moratorium Urged

A resolution favoring a moratorium in Massachusetts on real estate mortgages, as recently proposed by Mr. Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, has been adopted by the board of directors of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, it was announced today. A reduction of mortgage interest rates also was recommended.

The resolutions read:

"Resolved: First—That the Directors of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange favor the adoption of the policy, by Massachusetts savings banks and trust companies, of suspending demands for the payment of any part of the principal of mortgage loans in the cases of such mortgagors as are unable, for economic reasons, to make payments on the principal at this time, notwithstanding the fact that certain mortgages may be due in whole or in part; and that such policy should continue until economic conditions have substantially improved.

"Second—That the banks of Massachusetts reduce the rate of interest on mortgages from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent."

COLLEGE TRAINED PEOPLE WANTED IN GOVERNMENT

Experts at Minnesota Conference Urge Courses to Give Preparation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 18—Colleges and universities of America have made only the merest start toward providing adequate training for the scores of important federal positions in which advanced educational preparation is necessary, it was agreed by those attending a conference at the University of Minnesota on training for the national service. The four-day meeting closed yesterday.

A statement by Dr. L. J. Rourke, director of research of the United States Civil Service Commission, that college men and women take little interest in federal employment as a prospective career aroused wide discussion. Some persons expressed the opinion that increased difficulty of obtaining employment may change this attitude.

Probably the largest federal employer of specially trained persons is the Department of Agriculture, it was brought out. The department, with 5346 employees rated as professional, would make material savings in time and trouble if new men entering the service had some "familiarity with that orderly and systematic procedure in the conduct of government business popularly referred to as 'red tape,'" the conference was told by Dr. W. W. Stockberger, director of personnel for the department.

He recommended establishment of university courses in the fundamentals of public administration.

Lack of knowledge concerning the purpose, functions, organization and operation of the several branches of the federal government characterizes many of the entrants into the service," he said. "Due to this lack the newcomer, particularly if just graduated from college, requires a certain period in which to adjust himself to his new surroundings and to acquire some familiarity with the orderly conduct of business. The period of adjustment is often an unproductive one during which the employee may become discouraged or dissatisfied."

Among those who took part in the conference were Mr. Thomas E. Campbell, president of the United States Civil Service Commission; Mr. H. A. Edson, chief examiner for the commission; Mr. William H. McReynolds, director of the United States Personnel Classification Board; Dr. William Anderson, head of the Department of Political Science, University of Minnesota; Dr. Morris B. Lambie, of the University of Minnesota, organizer of the conference; Dean Edward M. Freeman, College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, Mr. Luther Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees; Dr. A. F. Woods, director of scientific work, United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. Stockberger, Dean E. A. Gilmore, University of Iowa Law school; Prof. Dewitt Clinton Poole, Princeton University; Associate Dean J. A. James, Department of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Luther Gulick, director of the National Institute of Public Administration; Prof. Harvey Walker of Ohio State University, and others.

The general fields in which service was considered were agriculture, law, consular and diplomatic services, engineering, the welfare bureaus, and the fields of economics and statistics.

Jobless Nearly Ruin Hospitable Farmers

By The Associated Press

Madrid, July 18

THE Cabinet last night repealed the measure compelling farm owners in the provinces of Andalusia and Estremadura to lodge and feed unemployed agrarians. So many jobless have been taking advantage of the law, it was explained, that the owners were confronted with ruin.

Sheltering the unemployed and hungry is an age-old tradition in the two provinces. When the farm crisis developed recently, the custom was converted into law.

Happy Ending Foreseen For Reich 'Drama'

Solution Expected at Paris as German Ministers Arrive for Talk

By REX MILLER

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 18—A tremendous Franco-German drama is being enacted in Paris today. As in all good plays, the final act cannot be foreseen, but shrewd critics out in the front are saying it will have a happy ending, that the ministers will find some satisfactory basis on which France can share in international financial aid to Germany, and that the French ministers, after agreeing with their German colleagues, will continue their conversations in London at Monday's ministerial conference.

The curtain went up on this Franco-German meeting, which everyone agrees must mark an important epoch in relations between the two countries, today, when Dr. Heinrich Bruening and Dr. Julius Curtius descended from the Berlin Express at the Gare du Nord and were greeted by French ministers and members of the German Embassy staff. An enormous crowd filled the station and overflowed into the streets and greeted the arriving German ministers and their hosts with shouts of "Vive la paix!" (long live peace!)

The general impression in Paris was that the most hopeful factor indicating successful conclusion to the Franco-German conversations was the personnel to which they have been intrusted. Premier Pierre Laval is famous as a peacemaker and conciliator and Dr. Bruening is also known as a moderate man. M. Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, is famous for his work in the cause of Franco-German rapprochement, and has often spoken in the highest terms of his colleague, Dr. Curtius, with whom he has had many cordial conversations at the League of Nations meetings in Geneva.

Visit Is Significant

Whatever may be the outcome of this visit in so far as financial considerations are concerned, the very fact that the German Chancellor for the first time since the war has come to Paris with the Foreign Minister, and can exchange ideas directly with the French Ministers, marks great improvement over the aloofness which

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Cows Enrolled in Texas College Helping Students to Pay Expenses



"PLEASE, SIR, THERE'S MYSELF AND THE BOSSIES"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARLINGEN, Texas—Once upon a time there was a little girl named Mary, who had a little lamb, and it followed her to school one day. From all reports the occurrence caused quite a furor in school circles of that day, at least they have been talking about it ever since.

But today there is a college in Texas to which a cow may follow a student without being chased out and without even causing the lifting of an eyebrow in recognition of the unusual.

The college is the Texas Technological College of Lubbock, a state institution, in west Texas, where, if a student appears with a good milch cow and all the rooms in the barns are not taken, the doors of the school are open to both of them. The youth is enrolled as a student and busy as the wherewithal of the student's expenses. Dr. A. H. Leidigh, dean of the school of agriculture, during the last term enrolled eight students and their cows as part of an experiment which has been proving successful for the past five years. The student is required to milk and feed the cow. The feed is furnished by the college and charged to the account of the student. The milk goes into the college milk wagon which services the town of Lubbock and the proceeds of the sale are credited to the student.

Figures obtained from Dr. Leidigh show the average net to the student is $2.20 a week a cow. The student usually brings about three cows, and the $6.60 a week is about the sum needed to meet his expenses in that school.

The practice grew almost of its own accord, and more students took advantage of it in years past than have done so in the last two or three. The reason for this is that empty stalls in the barn gave rise to the idea, and with the growth of the school Bossy's free domain is annually being encroached upon.

LONDON HAILS AMERICAN AID IN DEBT CRISIS

Refusal of London Gold Held Move to Back Bank of England Rate

PART IN CONFERENCE ALSO IS COMMENDED

Hungary Decrees Moratorium; Experts Adjourn—Dawes Ordered to Post

While the German financial problem marks time, awaiting action at conferences in Paris and the scheduled meeting in London Monday, Britain notes with satisfaction that America's refusal to take gold at its present low rate, from the London Treasury, is a mark of coöperation in maintaining this rate and stemming the general financial crisis. England also commends America's official participation in the current discussions.

In Paris, where the German ministers have arrived for general discussions with French, American and British statesmen, it is felt that a satisfactory solution to the major problems is imminent, and a more optimistic note is indicated.

Hungary has decreed a partial bank moratorium, while in Vienna it is found that the assets of the closed Mercurbank greatly exceed liabilities and plans are on foot for separating it from the mother bank in Germany.

By EVERARD COTES

Staff Correspondent

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 18—Britain has today become aware that behind the scenes, America has been unostentatiously putting aside its own immediate financial interests to aid the Bank of England to maintain its courageously low bank rate in the face of the crisis.

The sterling exchange for five days has stood at rates, in regard to dollars as well as francs, such that gold withdrawals from London could be put through at a profit. Europe has seized the opportunity to carry off £8,500,000 in gold from the Threadneedle Street vaults. So far, the United States has taken none.

British financial opinion sees in this an American willingness to make a real sacrifice in order to stand with London in stemming the financial panic.

"Cash is available in an unlimited amount to every qualified borrower at phenomenally low rates," the Bank of England has said to concerns threatened with runs upon their resources. "The United States is leaving rather more gold with you than usual today," has been the nonchalant retort from New York.

Still Has £159,000,000

The Bank of England still has £159,000,000 in gold and there is no question of its ability to meet every possible demand without help, but this American support is recognized as most timely since few are optimistic enough to believe that open credit could have been otherwise maintained here at so low a rate as at present, 2½ per cent.

Appreciation also is felt at President Hoover's decision for full and official American representation at the coming London conference of ministers, which thus becomes one of few occasions upon which the United States has authoritatively joined in discussion of what was once regarded as purely a European question. The welcome for this is warmer since it has become evident that this conference, whatever be the limits set for its discussions, must have an important bearing upon a question that has become too imminent to be avoided, that of adding an armament holiday to that of war debts.

Germany's unwillingness to limit its pocket battleship building, at the instance of France, is associated here with two other facts. One is the alleged arrangement for supplying French submarines to Poland to ply at Germany's Baltic back door. The other is the value of the pocket battleships as counters when the nations gather next February to discuss disarmament generally.

The British Labor Government is to act in consonance with all political parties here at the ministers' conference and Premier Ramsay MacDonald has been in communication with Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Mr. David Lloyd George to insure that no difference shall arise.

French Loan Criticized

Meanwhile British official opinion remains critical of French conditions for a loan to Germany. Objections raised are of several kinds. German customs, it is pointed out, are already hypothecated for the Dawes loan and under the Young plan, so that only a second or third mortgage upon them could be forthcoming. Such a mortgage as could be forthcoming would mean also an end to British hopes of central European tariff reductions for 10 years.

Then German ability to bear any increase in future years to annuities, which, without charges upon the proposed loan, have proved more than it could pay, is questioned. Another objection is that it would be undesirable for the French to share in a loan to exceed those of the United States and Britain, since this would put France in a position of special ability to apply pressure on Germany hereafter.

It is now settled that Mr. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, will return here from Paris tomorrow to report to the Prime Minister, in anticipation of the British Cabinet meeting Monday, prior to the international Foreign Ministers' conference

that evening. Mr. Henderson today, in Paris, called upon Premier Pierre Laval after seeing Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State.

Reich Refuses Shipment

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—Half a million dollars' worth of fruit from New Zealand and California, originally shipped to Germany, is being diverted to England because the Germans cannot afford to pay for it. "This means," the Daily Herald says, "that great quantities of produce will be thrown on London and other markets in this country and probably sold much below normal prices. The prospect has caused much alarm. It is feared, indeed, that the German position may cause a depression of the English fruit trade."

Dawes Ordered Back

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 18—President Hoover has suggested to Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to Britain, that he hasten back to his post in London to coöperate with American representatives at the seven-power conference beginning Monday. General Dawes, who is vacationing at his home in Chicago, will sail for England next Wednesday.

Cotton Parachutes Proved Acceptable

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGGTON, July 18—The Bureau of Standards has found that parachutes made of domestic cotton cloth can be equal or superior to those made of parachute silk in strength and tear resistance, met the requiremouncement made by Mr. George K. Burgess, director of the bureau.

Tests of the cotton parachute were made in coöperation with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. They have also been made successfully by the Navy Department. The cotton cloth was woven in the bureau mill and in addition to proving its strength and tear resistance, met the resuire-ments with respect to air permeability and weighed only a few tenths of an ounce per square yard more than silk cloth.

A specification for cotton parachute cloth has been prepared, and cotton yarns suitable for this purpose are now being woven commercially in the United States. As cotton parachutes have been in use for some time by commercial aviators on account of their lower cost, the results obtained from this investigation will be reassuring to them, according to the bureau officials.

Hawks' Air Record To Cuba Attacked

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., July 18 (AP)—Mr. James Goodwin Hall, New York stock broker and war aviator, hopped off at 4:38 a. m. eastern standard time today on a nonstop flight to Havana, Cuba, in an attempt to shatter the record held by Capt. Frank M. Hawks.

Mr. Hall's plane, an especially constructed low-wing craft, has a speeding range of 200 miles an hour. He has a variable pitch propeller and folding wheels, which give the plane increased speed.

Captain Hawks made the 1400 miles nonstop in 9h., 21m. on Nov. 7, 1930. His return trip was made in 8h., 44m., although he stopped to refuel at Miami and Charlotte, N. C.

Missouri Fliers Land

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Dr. John D. Brock, wealthy Kansas City business man and sportsman flier, and Col. Ruby D. Garrett, general counsel for the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, stopped in New York yesterday on an air tour which will carry them to all the state capitals of the country.

New Air Service To Canada Coming

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 18—Bids for a seasonal air mail service between the United States and Canada will be opened at the Post Office Department here on July 27, it was announced yesterday.

The service will connect Bangor, Maine, and Halifax, N. S., by way of Saint John, New Brunswick, or "other practicable route." Its inauguration is the result of a recent trip which W. Irving Glover, Assistant Postmaster-General, made to Canada. Mr. Glover anticipated that when established it will build up an extensive air passenger business between these points during the summer months.

The bids call for the carrying of the mails by air for a period of 10 years, beginning at a date not later than 30 days after the award of the contract. The frequency of the service during the calendar year 1931 will be three times a week commencing within 30 days of the award of the contract and continuing through Sept. 30. The service is to be performed by a schedule as the needs of the mail service require.

HOLIDAY CLOSING OF SALOON SOUGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRURO, N. S., July 18—A formal application will be made by the Dartmouth town council to the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission asking that the local liquor store be closed on the anniversary of Dartmouth's Natal Day, Aug. 5.

The town clerk has opened negotiations with the Liquor Commission, stating that because of the heavy traffic which is anticipated and the numbers of visitors who are expected to visit the town, the opening of the liquor store might prove a menace to public safety.

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FLAT INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATE IS ROADS' WISH

Adjustments to Correct Inequalities Can Come Later, Is View

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 18—Mr. W. R. Cole, president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, today summarized the railroads' case before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in which they ask the right to raise freight rates. He averred that the only way the railroads could approach the situation was by applying for a flat increase, with subsequent readjustments to meet admitted inequalities later.

Two diametrically opposed views on the proposed increase were voiced yesterday, with the People's Lobby terming a yield upon "the unearned increment of land an unadulterated dole," and the Security Holders' Committee, representing a group of banks, universities and insurance companies, stating that "the measure of relief prayed by the carriers is the minimum necessary to permit some measure of recovery from the present collapse of railroad credit, and to prevent the consequent disruption of the transportation systems."

Mr. Cole urged the freedom from any "undue delay" in handling the case. Mr. B. H. Meyer, a commissioner, made clear that the present case is not one in which rates on any particular commodity may be considered independently.

Mr. Cole contended that higher rates would have a "net beneficial result" through additional purchases. Mr. J. B. Eastman, a commissioner, asked if industry could stand higher rates now. He indicated that in a similar era of depression, notably in 1893, the railroads pursued a wholly different policy and that today no other industries are raising their rates. Mr. Cole parried by pointing out that an industry so regulated as the railroads has to function differently from other industries.

Conflicting views between southern railroads were implied in the fact, also adduced by Mr. Eastman, that just prior to the present case, various southern lines had been reducing their rates to meet highway and water competition.

Mr. Cole indicated that he believed rail competition, particularly as to rates, was often carried to unwise extremes as between the railways themselves. He said that he knew of no reason why transportation rates should be based upon the ability of users of such transportation to pay them, and added that the present need of more revenue is the only factor to be considered in the premises, regardless of industrial conditions.

Mr. R. C. Fulbright, an attorney, questioning Mr. Cole, drew from him a statement that a 10 per cent reduction in rail rates in 1922 resulted in increased rail traffic and added net revenues. During the first five months of the current year, Mr. Cole's railroad, the Louisville & Nashville, showed net operating income 80 per cent as great as last year.

Chicago Favors a Rise

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, July 18—The Chicago Association of Commerce has informed the Interstate Commerce Commission that it favors a reasonable increase of freight rates, if, in the judgment of the commission, such increase will result in sufficient increased revenue for the carriers to stabilize their present embarrassed credit, ti assure an adequate transportation system, and to improve general economic conditions.

Evidence favorable to the carriers, it was announced, will be presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission when the association is called as a supporting witness for the rate increase petition.

HAPPY ENDING FORESEEN FOR REICH 'DRAMA'

(Continued from Page 1)

has characterized dealings between the two countries for such a long time.

Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, American Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in Paris today to join Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in representing the United States at the meeting scheduled to take place at the Ministry ofthe Interior tomorrow and to continue with him to London for the conference expected to begin Monday. The Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Dino Grandi, is expected in Paris tomorrow on his way to London, and he will naturally share in tomorrow's discussion here. Other interested countries, such as Belgium, will be kept closely informed of developments.

The French Government has not entirely overcome its aversion to the London meeting and considers such a general conference would be useless unless Germany already has agreed to accept, at least in general, th terms of the French plan for financial aid, consisting of a loan of $500,000,000 based upon certain financial guarantees. Yet it hardly appears probable that France would stand alone in opposition to any comprehensive and reasonable scheme prepared with a view to rescuing Germany from its financial plight.

Done All to Help

Both the British and American Governments have done all in their power to make Franco-German agreement possible by sending officials of the highest rank to participate in discussions. The efforts of Mr. Stimson, Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. Mellon hardly can fail to accomplish some definite results.

The leading Paris papers today denied any intention on the part of the French Government to give the visiting German ministers an "ultimatum," which they could not accept without humiliation for Germany. Le Petit Parisien says, "The German negotiators are certain to receive the best reception from their French interlocutors, and find they have conciliatory intentions. It is perfectly understood here that the principal object of these conversations is to put an end to the tension which is prejudicial to both countries." M. Jules Sauerwein, in Le Matin, writes that Dr. Bruening is known to be fulfilling a duty which is not without risk and peril for his political position, in coming to confer with the French ministers.

The way for the Franco-German conversations has been carefully prepared through the usual diplomatic channels, and Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, German Ambassador at Paris, who yesterday had a long conversation with Premier Laval, went to the German frontier to meet Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius and returned on the train with them.

Today's conversations lie at the bottom of the whole European situation. Though Germany may not promptly accept the conditions which France attaches to the proposed loan, it is probable some general settlement can be arrived at in collaboration with the other powers.

Australian Premier Plans Salary Cuts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—If Mr. John T. Lang, Premier of New South Wales, carries out his stated intention, he will reduce all salaries so that none should exceed £500 a year. He declared this plan would serve to carry out the economy scheme agreed upon at the recent premiers' conference on Australia's financial crisis, adding that workers' wages should not be touched, but that all salaries should be ruthlessly cut.

The Governor, who gets £5000 a year, and the Chief Justice, who gets £3500, would each be reduced to £500. Some surmise that the present Governor, Sir Philip Game, would retire, which might ease the parliamentary situation, so far as Mr. Lang was concerned, since Sir Philip still refuses the Premier's request to draft new members to the legislative Council, which is holding up government legislation.

Weather Maps Sent by Telegraph To Airports to Make Flying Easier

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 18—By use of teletypewriter machines equipped with meteorological symbols, airports of the country will soon be able to receive by telegraph exact duplicates of weather maps for the entire country, issued by the weather bureau here twice a day.

The machines, developed by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, can be operated by any airport clerk, a demostration before airways officials of the Department of Commerce here yesterday showed. Reception of the entire map required less than 10 minutes.

Mr. F. C. Hingsburg, chief engineer of the Department of Commerce, airways division, announced that the new machines will be installed on the old transcontinental airway first and will be ready for operation about the middle of September. About 10,000 miles of the nation's airways are already equipped with teletypewriters which provide up-to-the-minute information on weather conditions between different points, air schedules and other information, but this is the first time that it has been possible to transmit a full map.

Besides weather maps for the whole country, which are released at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., it will be possible to transmit secondary maps from section to section, every three hours, so that a flier who wants to make the trip from Chicago to Cleveland, for instance, can have a map of weather conditions en route.

The newly equipped machine has eight wind-direction arrows, and the meteorological symbols for clear, partly cloudy, cloudy and thundershowers on its keyboard. The operator has to draw in the curving lines, guided by periods and commas transmitted over the wire. Suitable notes concerning "ceiling" heights at the sending station can be reproduced upon the map in addition to the usual information concerning barometric pressures and temperatures.

Plaintive Lay of the Ol' Clo's Man Backed Up by $14,455,454 Business

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 18—These summer mornings a sing-song is frequently heard in the residential streets of the five boroughs of New York. It comes from itinerant merchants—modern Marco Polos who wander far from Baxter and Hester Streets—in search of things to buy to sell again.

"Buy ol' clo's," they cry, as they amble along with arms full of cast-off garments and shoes, strung together, yoking their shoulders.

Few dwellers in the apartment cliffs know that these humble seekers after old clothes represent a business that is worth $1,500,000 a year.

This, however, is just a part of the huge trade done by the secondhand goods merchants here, the total of which is placed by the Merchants' Association at $14,455,454 a year—admittedly a comfortable sum when it is recalled that their shops are chiefly in the basements of Manhattan's East Side and in Brooklyn or consist of a clothes rack on a down-town sidewalk. There are 936 of these shops, exclusive of those buying and selling secondhand automobiles. If these were included, the total value of the yearly business would be increased by several millions of dollars.

The survey shows that the Borough of Manhattan leads in the business of selling second-hand merchandise, just as it leads the other boroughs in disposing of new merchandise. In Manhattan alone there are 515 second-hand stores, doing a business of nearly $10,000,000 a year. Brooklyn has 316.

The figures show that the biggest business is done by those who buy and sell old furniture. Two hundred and fifty-six second-hand furniture stores in the greater city did a business of $2,936,000. One hundred and thirteen of these were in Manhattan and 113 in Brooklyn, the Manhattan stores doing a business of $1,774,520, while the Brooklyn stores had a turnover of $827,725.

Pawnshops are next on the list. There are 114 of them which sell annually goods valued at $2,788,269. Of these, 90 are in Manhattan, 22 in Brooklyn and only one each in Queens and The Bronx.

Third on the list comes the trade in second-hand clothing and shoes. Of the 216 stores engaged in this business, 153 are in Manhattan and do a business of $1,122,614, as compared to the $302,006 worth of trade done in the other four boroughs combined, the total business amounting to $1,424,620.

The second-hand book sales of 30 stores, 25 of which are in Manhattan, amount to more than $800,000 a year.

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NEW YORK GREETS TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT FLIERS

Hoiriis and Hillig Honored by City on Their Return on Mauretania

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 18—Holger Hoiriis and Otto Hillig, who made the second transatlantic flight this season, with Copenhagen as their destination, were honored by the city yesterday. They returned here on the Mauretania, of the Cunard Line, on Thursday.

Acting for Mayor James J. Walker, who was out of town, Mr. Joseph V. McKee, president of the board of aldermen, received the fliers and praised their flight, which, he said, has helped to show that aviation has passed beyond the pioneering stage.

Mr. Hillig was introduced to Mr. McKee by Joseph E. Ridder, representing the German residents of the city who described the photographer as one of whom his compatriots were proud for carrying on Germany's tradition of contributing to human knowledge. Dr. Georg Bech, Danish Consul-General here, introduced Mr. Hoiriis and paid a tribute to the opportunities his countryman had found in this country for attaining the flying skill that had made his feat possible.

The fliers were entertained at luncheon at the Advertising Club. Charles E. Murphy, president of the club, presided, and Dr. Otto Kleb, German Consul-General; Dr. Bech and Mr. McKee made short addresses.

The fliers were guests of honor at a dinner last night on the roof of the Madison Hotel, given by Charles S. Jones, vice-president of the Curtiss Wright Corporation, and B. M. Bellanca, builders of the motor and the airplane, respectively.

Frank Nielson, of the Mayor's reception committee, has invited the fliers to be the guests of Danish citizens at a luncheon on Monday. They expect to leave here Tuesday morning by airplane for Liberty, N. Y., where the Mayor has declared a general holiday and Mr. Hillig's townspeople have arranged a reception.

Scout Leaders Off For World Meeting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 18—Dr. James E. West, chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America, and George W. Olmsted, of Ludlow, Penna., chairman of the general committee of Scout Region No. 3, comprising the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and the District of Columbia, left here on board the steamship Bremen, of the North German Lloyd Line, last night as delegates to the sixth international Boy Scout conference in Vienna from July 23 to 29. Mrs. West, her daughter, Miss Helen West; Mrs. Olmsted and two children are in the party.

More than 40 nations are to be represented at the conference, which will consider matters of international Scout procedure, rules and regulations of an international character and questions relating to international standards.

The meeting also will decide where and when the next World Scout Jamboree will be held. The last, held at Birkenhead, Eng., in 1929, was attended by 50,000 boys.

Statistics which will be presented at the meeting in Vienna will show that Scout membership throughout the world has reached the record figure of 2,000,000, with more than a third of the total Scouts and leaders in the membership of the Boy Scouts of America.

Following the conference at Vienna, Dr. West, Mr. Olmsted and Robert S. Hale, a prominent Boy Scout leader of Boston, will go to the International Scout chalet at Kandersteg, in the Swiss Alps, to attend a World Rover Scout Moot from July 30 to Aug. 7. Mr. Hale, who also is a delegate to the Vienna conference, preceded the party to Europe.

JOBS SAVED FOR ARGENTINIANS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 18 (By the U. P.)—The loss of their jobs by more than 7000 workmen was averted yesterday when the Ministers of Finance and Public Works arranged for payment to contractors of overdue accounts. The contractors had threatened to cease work because of inability to collect from the Government.

CAR STORING FOR ECONOMY

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 18 (By the U. P.)—The majority of automobiles furnished its employees by the Government will be placed in storage as an economy measure, it was announced yesterday. Savings effected by the move will total $108,000 a year.

MILLS SELECTS ARCHITECTS

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Ogden L. Mills, Acting Secretary of the Treasury Department, yesterday announced the selection of Smith & Walker, Boston, for architectural services in connection with the new federal building at Salem.

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BOSTON

CANADA MAKES NEW TAX RATES ON PERIODICALS

Lists Graduated Scale in Place of 15-Cents-a-Pound Magazine Rate

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, July 18—The budget resolution placing a tax of 15 cents a pound on foreign magazines has been replaced by new rates based on the percentage of advertising content, announced Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, in the House of Commons Thursday.

Under the new schedule newspapers, unbound, and fashion plates are free under all tariffs. Magazines unbound are free under the British preferential and intermediate tariffs and, when the advertising matter does not exceed 20 per cent of the total space, free under the general tariff.

Magazines, including agricultural, business, technical and trade journals, unbound or paper bound, which by reason of their advertising content are subject in the country of origin to zone rates of postage based upon such advertising content are taxed 2 cents per copy when their advertising content is between 20 and 30 per cent and 5 cents a copy when over 30 per cent.

Periodicals or portions of newspapers consisting largely of fiction, feature articles or comic supplements, are taxed 15 cents per pound general tariff, with a 15-cent minimum. Provision is made for the governor-in-council to make such regulations as are deemed necessary to carry out the schedules.

In fairness to magazines with large circulations which were printed a month or six weeks before delivery the new duties will not come into effect until Sept. 1.

While Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, opposition leader, would have condemned the resolution as originally framed as being in the nature of a complete embargo on magazines, and a tax both on thought and literary effort, he had little to criticize now. Thought, he said, was cosmopolitan and should have no limitations either in respect to place or time. It was to the interest of international good will that the people of this country should become acquainted with thought in the United States and vice versa.

J. S. Woodsworth, labor leader, questioned the wisdom of raising revenue by taxing literature and thought that magazines which were of a semi-educational nature, and others dealing in a popular way with natural science and mechanics, should be admitted free.

Mr. Bennett referred to the rising generation being "subjected to the indiscriminate influence of literature of pernicious character and the movies" and explained that while there were international difficulties in the way of outright prohibition the 15-cent-per-pound rate would have practically the same effect.

Scott District Becomes Park

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—The Longshaw estate, consisting of 750 acres of high moorland and woodland near here, has just been formally accepted by Prof. G. M. Trevelyan on behalf of the National Trust.

It is the first part of the world-famous Peak District, which Sir Walter Scott made renowned in his "Peveril of the Peak," to be acquired by this trust, and it is largely owing to the splendid enterprise of the citizens of Sheffield that this acquisition has been made possible.

Until four years ago the Longshaw estate belonged to the Duke of Rutland, but in 1927 it came into the market. The danger was particularly urgent, because this area was advertised as affording several desirable building sites. A spontaneous movement in Sheffield for the preservation of Longshaw raised £11,000, £3550 came from other parts of the country, and gifts made up the balance of the £15,000 required to save it.

An interesting feature of this incident is that a number of voluntary wardens have been recruited to educate people in the proper use of a national sanctuary, a development that is likely to be imitated elsewhere. All wild life in Longshaw will be protected.

Recall of Americans In Russia Advocated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, July 18—That the 3000 Americans acting as advisers, experts, and technicians to the Soviet Government should be recalled to the United States or expatriated, is the opinion of Col. Alvin Owsley, Dallas, Texas, past Commander of the American Legion, expressed before the International Lions Convention here. He stressed the danger of Communism in the United States "with its 1300 foreign language newspapers having 15,000,000 readers."

"Every American in Russia furnishing brain and technical power is giving to the Soviet Government the means of destroying American standards of living," he said. "The Government should say to them, 'You are not worthy sons and no longer deserve the protection of the American Government.'"

The industrialization of Russia with conscription labor means the impoverishment of the workmen of the United States, he said.

Bomb Is Exploded In Papal Gardens

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME, July 17—A bomb was exploded in the Papal Gardens of the Vatican City State early this morning causing slight damage to some buildings, but without injuring any person. The bomb was found in the Basilica of St. Peters last evening near the confessional box and was removed to an isolated place in the Papal Gardens.

This terroristic attempt, which has caused a greater impression in Italian than in Vatican circles, is attributed to anti-Fascists, who are accused of taking advantage of the present dispute between the Fascist Government and the Vatican to complicate still further a situation which is already a very difficult one.

The outrage has had one beneficial effect in that it has served to open the eyes of the contending parties to the danger of prolonging a dispute which is harmful to both. It is now evident that neither the Vatican nor the Italian Government desires rupture, but, on the contrary, to end the conflict. Polemics in press are dying down, and there is a tendency to examine the situation with greater calm.

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NEW OIL POLICY IS FORMULATED FOR ARGENTINA

Goal Is to Free Nation From Dependence on Foreign Products

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., (By U. P.)—Increased national consumption and production to assure independence of foreign oil is the new policy the Argentine Provisional Government hopes to carry out in its reorganization of the operation of nationalized oil fields.

The new administrator of the national wells, Dr. Enrique Zimmerman, has undertaken the work of "making Argentina independent of foreign oil." At the same time he disavowed any intention of antagonizing the foreign petroleum interests here.

Discussing the new oil policy, Dr. Zimmerman pointed out in a United Press interview that his procedure will be "one of conciliation."

"General Mosconi, who was administrator of the national oil fields under Irigoyen, was a good organizer, but he antagonized foreign interests," Mr. Zimmerman said. "My policy will be conciliatory. I want to establish even better contacts than those already existing with all the foreign oil concerns operating in Argentina."

"In spite of the adverse economic situation, the National Oil Fields Board will continue work in the research department, and geologists and drillers will proceed with their prospecting for new deposits.

"I hope to get foreign concerns holding concessions in Argentina to spend money on their fields and not merely keep them as reserves," Zimmerman proclaimed.

Commodore Rivadavia Oil Field has large foreign interests, especially those of the Royal Dutch with 27,000 acres in that territory. In the same section there are 3000 government workers, while in the Salta and other fields there are 4000 men on the government pay roll. The capital invested in the Argentine national oil fields amounts to $84,000,000.

There is a shortage of refinery plants to meet the projected increase in oil consumption, Dr. Zimmerman said. Argentine mining laws under which oil concesssions are granted are inadequate and antiquated, according to Dr. Zimmerman. The Administrator believes that oil and pipe line concessions should constitute a national prerogative instead of a provincial right. He believes the National Government should deal directly with the foreign companies, the provincial governments receiving their share of the royalties through the Federal Administration instead of from the companies themselves. This, Dr. Zimmerman pointed out, would permit a more uniform control.

BRAZIL STOPS STATE DUTIES

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, (By U. P.)—Interstate duties and taxes on merchandise originating in Brazil are forbidden by a presidential decree issued recently. The preamble of the decree stated that certain states have long made a practice of charging interstate taxes in violation of the Federal Constitution.



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FORD RUBBER INTERESTS IN BRAZIL PROSPER

North American Village Has Arisen in Amazon Fastness

BELEM, Para, Brazil (By U. P.)—Rubber plantations developed by Ford interests in the Amazon basin of Brazil are pronounced sound and good future-paying propositions in a report recently published by Archie Johnston, Henry Ford's plantation manager.

Mr. Johnston reported that the company is now in its third year of operation and that already most of the virgin forest has disappeared and an up-to-date village has been established.

He pointed out that improvements of this typical North American village in the middle of the Brazilian hinterland include electricity and running water in all bungalows.

Many new plans for still further improvement have already been approved. One calls for the construction of another model village, the scheme embodying a main square facing the river with a small church, a hotel, shops, and cinema; the streets being laid out in the checkerboard pattern.

The collective system of feeding laborers, now in force, is also expected to be changed and concessions will be granted for construction of independent baker, butcher, fish and vegetable shops, also premises for barbers and dentists.

A total of over 1500 men are at work on the plantations, but it is expected that this number will be increased in the near future, as resumption of rubber-tree planting will begin during the rainy season, which occurs from October to March.

It is reported that Henry Ford has already spent over $8,000,000 in clearing forests, planting rubber trees, building houses, hospitals and schools.

ABOLISHMENT OF FARM BOARD DEMANDED BY REED

(Continued from Page 1)

torily served by private business, and doubly unfair when such concerns use the fact that they are financed by the government to convey the impression that their product is somehow superior to that of their competitors.

"If this is an example of what we may expect from the coöperatives, the sooner we end this form of paternalism the better it will be for everybody.

"I have also observed that the wheat farmers of the country, instead of profiting from the policies of the Federal Farm Board, appear to be the chief sufferers from its experiments. I am hopeful that they will join in the growing demand for its abolishment."

The immediate cause of Mr. Reed's present complaint is known to be protests lodged with him against the board by Pennsylvania merchantmen and other private produce dealers. But he has long been a critic and foe of the farm board.

Demand Not New

His demand that it be abolished is not new. Its significance and importance at this time arises from the fact that he, an administration spokesman and floor leader, is going directly counter to the plans and efforts of the President and the Republican National Committee.

Other Republican leaders, Mr. James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader; Mr. Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, and Vice-President Curtis, are criticizing the board's policy of not withholding all of its 1930 grain stocks from the market, but they say nothing about abolishing the board. They enthusiastically laud its coöperative work and stress the achievements of the board in that regard. Their position is one of expanding the scope of the board, rather than curbing it.

Therefore, Mr. Reed, major party leader and White House spokesman, to come out bluntly at this time when the board is beleaguered on all sides and call for support in a movement to abolish it, is to raise the question of loyalty to the President and the board.

The Republican National Committee is making a determined effort to make known to the great mass of farm voters the achievements of the board. Early this summer it opened a regional campaign office in Des Moines, Iowa, under the personal direction of Mr. L. J. Dickinson (R.), Senator from Iowa, for the express purpose of informing the midwestern farm belt what the board has done and plans to do.

Now along comes a national Republican leader, at the height of a widespread controversy all over the middle West over the farm board's policies, who denounces it as paternalistic and accuses it of being futile and inadequate.

Reports Are Denied

James C. Stone, chairman of the board, vigorously denied today widespread news stories that the board was selling 1930 stabilization wheat in the Southwest. At a press conference several days ago Mr. Stone said that the board had sold in the last few weeks more than 1,000,000 bushels of its surplus stock. He explained that these sales were necessitated by millers' needs and were promptly replaced by purchases of this year's yield. In some news reports this explanation was not clearly made and the impression went out that the board was selling despite the already overloaded market. Many protests poured in on the board and Mr. Stone felt called upon to issue a denial.

The large prospective wheat yield this year, the Department of Agriculture stated today, gave strong indications of another year of very low prices for the world as a whole.

"No bumper crop," the department said, "is expected this year for the world as a whole, but the very large stock remaining in North America, Argentina and Australia promises a plentiful world supply even though yields should be very low.

"Furthermore, increases in the Russian acreage which have been made this year would, with average yields, result in a crop almost as large as that obtained with the high yields of last year.

"Due to drought condition, a reduction in the North American crop is in prospect. Smaller productions also are expected in the Danube basin countries of Europe, but probably will be partially offset by larger crops in European importing countries. Indications point to reduced acreage in Argentina and Australia. Stocks of old wheat, however, will likely be larger than last year and about as large as 1929.

"The present very low levels of prices for new wheat," the department said, "are resulting in very small returns to farmers, even in the winter wheat regions, where yields are good. Elsewhere, especially in the spring wheat region, where yields are likely to be very low, returns to wheat growers will be extremely small indeed. Nevertheless, there appear to be small prospects for any great improvement in world prices.

"It should be borne in mind, however, that developments as to Russian exports will have an important bearing upon the course of world prices during the season and that indications as to the probable volume of such exports during the 1931-1932 season are at the present time almost wholly lacking."

Low Wheat Price Laid To Failure to Cut Acreage

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb., July 17—The low price for wheat which Kansas is now receiving is due in part to its failure, as well as that of several other states, to reduce wheat acreage, it is declared by Mr. Sam R. McKelvie, former wheat member of the Federal Farm Board, in an editorial in his farm paper, the Nebraska Farmer.

"About a year ago Chairman Legge and Secretary Hyde took a trip through Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma to advise with farmers about growing wheat. They summed up the facts and concluded that the only way out was to reduce acreage. All went well until they reached Kansas. The message was not well received there. Kansas was the greatest wheat state in the Union, knew how to grow wheat, could grow it at then existing prices, and would continue to grow it. Other states reduced acreage: Nebraska 12 per cent, Colorado likewise and Oklahoma 6 per cent.

"Now Kansas is in a sweat. The farm board must hold its stabilization supplies off the market and save them from their dilemma. They made the same demand last year, and the farm board favored them. Then they went right ahead and planted as much as the year before. What assurance is there that they will not do the same again?

"Holding stabilization supplies off the market last year did not keep the price from going down. The quantity is much larger now and holding off the market might strengthen the price temporarily—about long enough, if at all, to let Kansas market its crop. By the time Nebraska and states to the north get into full swing the price will be in the dumps again as a result of the heavy marketing of Kansas and states to the south.

"We like our neighbors to the south, but we cannot permit that to prevent us from seeing the grim humor of their reaction to what Alexander Legge said to them a year ago.

They Seek to Further Anglo-American Relations



Spedding Studio

MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AT ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Front, Center (Right), Robert M. McClintock, Stanford University, President of the Conference; (Left), T. C. Fraser, Oxford University, Vice-President.

FASCISM CALLED SOCIAL PIONEER READY TO WORK

De Ritis Tells Institute Real Force in Italy Is Man Power

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga., July 18—Characterization of the Italians as a "people bound to start war," was termed nonsense by Signor Beniamino de Ritis, member of the Fascist Party, at the University of Georgia Institute of Public Affairs here yesterday.

Signor de Ritis is head of the information service of the Italy-America Society of which Mr. Marshall Field is president, and whose executive committee includes Mr. Otto H. Kahn, Mr. George F. Baker Jr., Mr. Thomas W. Lamont and Mr. A. H. Giannini.

"The tragedy of Italy's life is in the disproportion between what she has and what she needs. The Fascist régime aims to effect a balance which will enable her people to live in freedom and happiness," Signor de Ritis said.

Disclaiming any intention of "imperialism" on the part of the Fascisti, Signor de Ritis declared that "the fact stands that Italy is the only large country in Europe which has not taken part in armed expeditions or engaged in wars, big or small, but has, on the other hand, accelerated the movement for a cordial understanding with the defeated powers.

Cites Aims of Fascism

"Italy has been seeking its economic expansion, not by force or war, but by international agreements and a peaceful promotion of economic relations with other countries," Signor de Ritis asserted.

Describing the contributions of Fascism to the Italian people, Signor de Ritis said that "Fascism means pioneering in humane, social and ethical fields. The pioneering spirit manifests itself in a way which is inevitably stern, uncompromising and requires action, sentiment, and does not indulge in theories and speculations."

"Italy," he said, "found the postwar period the darkest it passed through after the unification of the nation. The immense disappointment of the peace conference, where Italy, notwithstanding her heavy sacrifices, was treated like a poor relation, gave way to subversive forces and the country was on the verge of Bolshevism and bankruptcy. Italy instinctively felt the necessity of establishing a new order when she gave birth to Fascism. The alternative was civic suicide."

Youth Ruling Factor

"Fascismo means," its defender declared, "first of all a strong appeal to all vital forces of the country. The real wealth of Italy is man power, and in order to manage this greatest of all raw materials, Fascismo established a new form of state which is conceived, not as an aggregate of groups and individuals, but as a spiritual entity in which the individual is not eliminated but subordinated to society. Fascismo is much more ethical, social, economic than political.

"Fascismo is a mass movement which after 10 years of trying difficulties and experience has strongly intrenched itself with the will power of the alert, enterprising new generations." Signor de Ritis continued. "Youth is on the top in Italy and the future belongs to youth."

The speaker expressed the opinion that the successor of Mussolini will come from the Fascist youth "who have been brought up in the electrifying atmosphere of Mussolini's leadership."

West Point Cadets Honor Siam King

WEST POINT, July 18 (AP)—King Prajadhipok of Siam made a surprise visit to the United States Military Academy yesterday. The King requested that all punishments among the cadets be suspended.

Maj.-Gen. William R. Smith ordered 21 guns fired in the King's honor. A full dress review of a cavalry troop was staged in which several Siamese, who entered West Point by special congressional sanction, took part.

King of Siam Gives Books

ITHACA, N. Y., July 18 (AP)—The King of Siam has presented to the Cornell University library a number of important Siamese works for the use of orientalists in their studies of Eastern classics.

The books include the translation into Siamese of the sacred Buddhist Canon and commentaries on the Visuddhi Magga, another important Eastern classic.

SHIP TO BE BOMBED IN AERIAL MANEUVERS

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Aerial attack upon ships at sea, under conditions simulating warfare, will be demonstrated again by the army air corps. A former Shipping Board vessel, the Mt. Shasta, was announced today by the War Department as the target for bombing maneuvers to be held Aug. 11 off the Virginia coast.

Army officials pointed out today that it had been several years since pilots had been given an opportunity to try their skill on a similar target, adding that the results of the bombing will be important.

JAPANESE ASK RIGHT TO BUILD

SAO PAULO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Japanese colonists have requested permission of the Government to construct several school buildings and teachers' residences here, the educational equipment to be placed at the disposal of all children regardless of race.

ARMAMENTS CUT URGED AT WORLD STUDENT PARLEY

Confidence Restoration Need Cited at Ann Arbor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 18—A commission report recommending immediate limitation of armaments by the world disarmament conference in 1932, was accepted yesterday in a plenary session of the British and American students conference on international affairs, meeting at the University of Michigan.

Restoration of confidence and world economic recovery were cited in the report as ends to be gained by armament reduction. The report declared that the pledges given by the allied and associated powers to the partly disarmed powers have not yet been adequately honored and that there is a genuine danger in arms competition, in the resentment felt by certain powers at their enforced partial disarmament, and in the increasing efficiency of modern arms.

There is sufficient security to be found in such treaties as the League Covenant, the Locarno treaty and the Kellogg pact, to make practicable a substantial contribution toward general disarmament, the report stated. Limitation of the period of service of conscript troops and reduction of the annual contingent of such troops was recommended. The report also advocated limitation of the proportion of officers to men in war personnel.

Abolition of heavy and medium artillery, tanks, and howitzers, and complete abstention for preparation and use of chemical war materials was asked. Ultimate elimination of the capital ship, abolition of the submarine, if possible, and direct and budgetary limitation of air forces were also recommended.

The report advocated a limitation of the total effective armament expenditure for all powers, asking a cut of 25 per cent except for those countries already partly disarmed.

Entrance of the United States into the World Court was pointed out as a step toward security.

A resolution stating that "the conference firmly believes that the Treaty for the Renunciation of War can best be served by the accession of the United States to the League of Nations," was also approved in the plenary session.

Addressing the conference last night, Prof. Albert Jacobs of Columbia University, pointed out the need for educating the public in a desire for disarmament.

"Even if the Geneva conference is a success, that is only a step toward peace," he said. "Any rule or law, to be a success, must be one in which the people believe."

United States to Sign New Drugs Treaty

RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, July 18—The United States Government has instructed its delegates to the Narcotic Conference at Geneva to sign the convention recently drafted there for the control of the manufacture and distribution of drugs, the State Department announced yesterday. Thirty-three nations have signed the treaty so far.

This treaty does not go as far as existing regulations, it was explained by William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State, but it marks an historic step forward in the progress of world restriction and control of the drug traffic.

The treaty must be approved by the Senate, but no difficulty in that is anticipated. Participation in the new treaty in no way involves any relaxation by the United States of its strict regulations, the most drastic of any government.

Great Mariners' Museum to Tell Story of Evolution of Navigation

Models of Every Type of Craft to Be Shown in Structure for Which Archer M. Huntington Has Bought 1000 Acres of Land on James River in Virginia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—On the northern bank of the historic James River, overlooking the waters that washed the prows of the three vessels that brought to this country the first permanent English settlers, a Mariners' Museum will be built to tell a graphic story of the evolution and progress of water navigation.

Not far from the site of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, founded by Collis P. Huntington, Archer M. Huntington, one of his descendants, has purchased 1000 acres of land to house this unique museum. Twenty-five years will be devoted to the fulfillment of the project. It is intended that a model of every type of craft from the crude hewn canoe to the great dreadnaught shall find a place within this museum, as well as every type of anchor, and every kind of chart and instrument which has aided the development of navigation.

The building itself, constructed of Mount Airy granite, extending for 150 feet along the shores of Watts' Lake, will contain beside the complete collection of models and marine curiosities, a library which may house upward of 160,000 volumes. The latest knowledge in shipbuilding and navigation will be available here for students in marine industries.

Sunlight, streaming downward through the glass roof will light the museum on bright days, and at night it will be illuminated by a power plant within the building. On the walls will hang pictures, charts and relics.

A dam will be built across Watts Creek to form a lake in which game fish will abound. Wild ducks, geese and swans will swim on the water's surface. On the shores of the lake, turkeys, pheasants and other birds will find a sanctuary. A deer park is planned within an inclosed area in which dogs, cats and foxes will be unable to penetrate.

Every flower, shrub and tree that is indigenous to this section will grow on the lake's shore. Flowers of every hue and description will be made to bloom under the care of Newport News and other peninsula women who have been named a committee to plan several beautiful gardens within an area of 160 acres.

Mr. Huntington's purpose in establishing the museum has been expressed by Homer L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, who, in an address before a Newport News civic club, said: "Mr. Huntington is building the Mariners' Museum because he wants to do something for Virginia which preserve the spirit of Virginia."

Experts will be put to work in every country that boasts a bit of seacoast to study the marine history and tradition, and to bring back drawings of their boats. Penetrating through the mists of the centuries, and prying into the secrets of the hosts of men who have gone down to the sea in ships, these research workers hope to present at last the galleons, the frigates, the barks, even the fishing smacks of every people and period since water navigation began.

Models of each boat will be constructed, not in gross quantities by the successful competitive bidder, but within the model room of the museum, where expert workmen will reproduce the ancient and modern craft which will find their way into the exhibit halls.

Mr. Huntington's avowed purpose in creating the museum is to "aid in making America ship-minded." To this end, he said, a group of fellowships will be created to include the names of some of the leading shipbuilding authorities in the country.

Although the museum is to be America's, Virginia will have the keeping of it. The park in which the museum is located will be deeded upon its completion either to Newport News and Warwick County, or to the State of Virginia, whichever will maintain it. Maintenance will be at nominal cost.

With the completion of the museum, there will be grouped reproductions of many of the craft which made history. Pirate craft which plundered the merchant ships, the sailing vessels such as the Goodspeed, the Sarah Constant and the Discovery, fishing craft such as daily went out from Gloucester, ocean liners that set new records for speedy crossings, the first crude steel-clads that blazed the path to modern warship construction, speedy cruisers, dreadnoughts, even submarines, will be found in the exhibit halls of the Mariners' Museum.

Mrs. Huntington, herself a sculptor of international note, is one of the museum's five trustees. She has expressed a deep interest in the project and has been in close touch with its development.

It is estimated by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce that during the 25 years that it will take to complete the Mariners' Museum in its entirety that $24,000,000 will be spent on the actual building in research, relics, fittings, library and the many other things which will go into its construction.

AGENT DISCHARGED FROM NAVAL RESERVE

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—For alleged use of a naval uniform in making prohibition arrests, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, has directed that Mr. Charles P. Lang, Philadelphia policeman, be discharged from the Naval Reserve.

The Secretary, in a letter, requested Rear-Admiral Bostwick, commandant of the Philadelphia Naval District, to confer with the Mayor of the city "to secure his coöperation in preventing a recurrence of this episode."

AERIAL SURVEY MADE FOR CARIBBEAN ROAD

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 18 (By U. P.)—Two American army planes were here yesterday from the Canal Zone for an aerial reconnoissance survey by Inter-American Highway Engineers for the proposed highway from Mexico to Panama.

The route selected has already been traversed on foot and horseback, but Mr. David Tucker Brown, chief engineer, has decided to take aerial photographs of the terrain to be penetrated.

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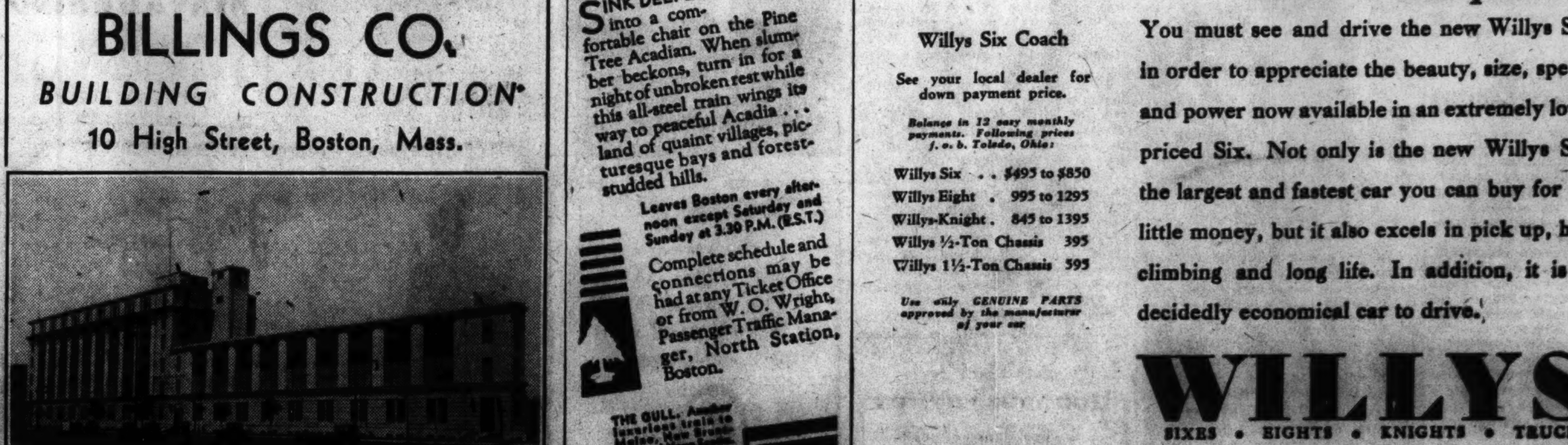
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RURAL SCHOOLS IN MEXICO OPEN WAY TO PEOPLE

Country Districts Found Eager to Accept New Benefits Offered

By HOWLAND COX
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—In the structure of Mexican civilization the rural community and the rural school are two fundamental pillars, Prof. Rafael Ramirez, head of the department of rural education, told the sixth annual seminar of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America here today. They are transforming conditions in the rural environment to a level where generations of the future shall find a greater store of good will and better justice.

Wherever one goes in this country, he said, it will be found that the rural school is striving actively for the instruction of children and adults, and in the fine task of promoting the betterment of the communities in all aspects. Year after year a mission of rural improvement of a permanent type of organization is at work in various sections of the country, he said, and comes into contact with the adult population.

It comprises technical entities, he explained, in agriculture, rural construction and industries; of small trades, arts and crafts, and education is rounded out by instruction in recitation, music, household arts. In this home-craft work, a general community worker is the key person in the organization.

Delighted With Progress

He was delighted, he said, with the progress being made in the villages where the streets are now swept, the facades of the houses whitewashed, people are better dressed, excessive drinking is gradually disappearing, interest in the festivals growing and increasing interest of parents in the progress of the children in school being manifested. To many little towns around about these schools, he said, there has come a noticeable improvement in the standards of the family, in the elevation of habitual occupations and the improved control of natural resources.

As evidence of the earnestness of the Government and the teachers to give to these many communities the best that constructive ideas may offer, Professor Ramirez pointed to the courses conducted during vacation months for teachers in the service. These courses, he explained, are brief, sometimes lasting not more than two weeks but they are stimulating and productive of new aspirations and then at Hidalgo, a short distance from Mexico City, a traveling mission is now at work.

This comprises a general community worker, an agronomist, expert in rural industries, and instructor in physical education, a teacher of vocal and instrumental music and another for arts and crafts. During the next four weeks this mission will conduct a teachers' institute during which those gathered for instruction will work their own improvement both in general culture and vocations; they will study with members of the mission pressing problems of social and educational nature they have encountered in their own communities, and they will learn through practical demonstrations how new ideas in education, and better methods of instruction, may raise their own school to a final national level. Fourteen of such mission groups are scattered throughout the country.

Finds Some Opposition

That opposition exists to rural schools and community improvement, Professor Ramirez did not deny, but he cited one example of what was done to win over the inhabitants of a somewhat remote district. It seems, he said, that a teacher had been sent in 1929 to a little community in the State of Tlaxcala to open a rural school. Indifference on the part of the people there was such that, for months it was impossible to win their interest; but as the year slowly came to a close, their curiosity became aroused and, during 1930, the social action of the school was characterized by decision and efficacy.

The children's school now has a department for personal cleanliness, a library, a room for developing pictures, a chicken house, a rabbit pen, a flower garden, a playground, an outdoor theater and 2½ acres of crop land.

That, Professor Ramirez said, is only a part of what has been accomplished. Men, and sometimes women, come to the school; at times there are 50 in a group. They do not attend regularly, as their occupations will not always permit, but always when they do come it is gladly and with real delight. Some study reading, some writing, others ask for instruction in small industries, and still others seek assistance in agricultural problems. The women ask for lessons in home economics, especially with reference to cooking and sewing.

Sea Scouts Told To Stick to Canvas

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Forty-five Sea Scouts from New England, on a cruise in the old fishing schooner Elsie, called at the Navy Department Wednesday and were advised by Ernest Lee Jahncke, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to stick to canvas.

"Don't be a motorboat chauffeur," he said. "Anybody may run a motorboat who has money enough to buy gasoline. But to operate a sailing craft requires headwork and a knowledge of all the winds that blow."

Asked which they preferred, the youngsters chorused their preference for sails. The Scouts, who were in natty white sailor garb, will set sail tomorrow from Annapolis for New York, Boston and perhaps Gloucester.

THEATER DIRECTOR RESIGNS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 17 (By U. P.)—Prof. Max Hofmueller of the Cologne Municipal Opera, resigned as general director of the Colon Theater here, one of the most famous opera houses in the world, yesterday. The resignation was understood to have resulted from disagreement with the Municipal Theater Committee. Professor Hofmueller has indicated that he will return to Germany soon.

Newspaper on Verge of New Era Declares Veteran Kansas Editor

William Allen White Sees It About to Become One Of Major Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESTES PARK, Colo., July 15—The newspaper soon will cease to be an institution, and become one of the major industries of the country, according to William Allen White, editor of the Emporia (Kansas) Gazette, and author.

At his summer cottage near Estes Park, Colo., where Mr. and Mrs. White are spending the summer, Mr. White has time to think of the changes, not only of the newspaper business, but the whole world as he knows it.

With a stenographer to take his dictation, with subscriptions to all of the leading papers in the country and with a room surrounded by filled bookshelves, Mr. White's vacations are not idle ones. But he does take time to enjoy the mountain drives and these drives recall the changing world to him.

This summer Mr. and Mrs. White drove from Emporia to Estes Park, about 600 miles, in a day and a half. The first time they came here—on their wedding trip in the summer of 1893—they came by train to Denver, by wagon to Estes Park and by foot to the place where their cabin now stands. The trip took more than three days.

With a stack of newspapers published in all parts of the country on the table before him, Mr. White launched into a history of the American newspaper. And it doesn't take him long to tell it for he has lived in that world. Hardly a day has passed in the 36 years he has owned the Gazette, that he has not been in communication with his office. And he never has missed reading a copy of his paper. They are sent to him wherever he may be.

Has Seen It Step Up

"In this day of change, the newspaper, one of the newest of human institutions, cannot remain static," the Emporia editor said. "During the 45 years in which I have been in the newspaper business, I have seen journalism change from a trade to a profession and from a profession to an industry.

"When I began working as a printer's devil in a country print shop, the newspaper business was more nearly a trade than a profession.

"Typically and classically one came into the business through the printing office. The printer's devil became the printer; the printer became the news gatherer; the news gatherer became the assistant editor and finally editor and proprietor.

"The trade had its easy, regular, progressive stages of promotion, but it was a craft with craft standards, which, generally speaking, had precious little to do with ethics.

"The ethics of the profession have developed slowly by first disguising begging and blackmail, then rationalizing it and finally abandoning it for better sources of revenue, notably and particularly advertising, which really now gives the buyer of advertising value for his money."

"Was journalism once considered a profession, the same as the practice of law and medicine?" the reporter asked.

"Yes, and a dignified profession," Mr. White replied. "That was in the transition from the printing craft to the newspaper industry. That was only a few years ago. Perhaps the change from the newspaper profession to the newspaper industry began two decades ago and is reaching its perfection now.

The Good Old Days

"During the two or three decades back of 1910 journalism was really a profession. Then editors and reporters were trying earnestly to work out ethical standards of personal conduct. In that day there was a theory, at least an ideal, which pointed to the supremacy of the news department over the business end of the paper.

"The man who owned the paper, of course, was supposed to make his budget balance. He was proud if he had a profit at the end of a year. But his ideal was much the same as that of the lawyer, doctor, teacher and preacher. To row his weight in the boat, to make his private opinion public sentiment, to be a force in the community, to stand for what he considered to be the decent thing—that was the ideal of an average editor or owner of a newspaper in the first decade of the century."

"But did it work and did the editors make money?" Mr. White was asked.

"Better than you might think," he replied. "It was an ideal which really was achieved by from 50 to 80 per cent of the newspapers between 1895 and 1915, and achieved after taking reasonable profits.

"Today we find the newspaper ideal changing. The new idea permits a newspaper proprietor to treat his property as purely a business organization. Thus today if a newspaper does not show a definite profit, that newspaper is regarded as a failure, no matter what it may achieve in public service. The editor is justified in junking it. He may discharge the force without notice like any other industrial organization, that the investor may put his money elsewhere."

"Does that mean the owner doesn't have to be a newspaper man?" was the next question put to the Kansan, who knew the newspaper office from the type cases, through the editorial rooms and into the cash register.

Money Talks Now

"Surely," answered Mr. White, "and many owners of newspapers have never written a line. Men come into the newspaper business out of banks and factories. They hire and fire editors and reporters for reasons that would have seemed grotesque a quarter of a century ago.

"In this generation the newspaper business is industrial, like textiles, steel, oil or public utilities. But in passing from a profession into an industry, the newspaper is losing its influence by reason of its low appeal for circulation and its high appeal for investors.

"The newspaper business has become one of the major industries, but as a lingering profession, it is a little shady. As profits rise, as circulation appeals to lower and lower human instincts, and as advertising becomes more and more profitable to the buyer and the seller, journalism as a profession is becoming more commercially sound but is losing more and more distinction.

"In our world of change, we are liable to see cataclysmic changes in the business of assemblying and peddling the news. The radio and the machinery for producing television during the lives of young reporters entering the industry today are liable to turn into junk every pound of steel and copper and brass now invested in presses and type-setting machines.

"Advertising is liable to seek the air; and entirely new, strange, and possibly radically different, processes of vending the thing called news may develop to take the place of the young, shady, outcast industry which is now waxing so profitable and so attractive as an investment.

"This possibility of revolution, of course, is not inevitable. Somewhat upon the way the new owners of American newspapers play their cards will depend the run of luck for the new industry.

"I have seen in 45 years so many changes, such drastic innovations, such a complete revolution in newspaper methods, in newspaper ethics, in journalistic ideals and performance, that I am not at all sure but this present status of journalism is as evanescent as that of the ancient craft which I entered as a printer's cub."

Notes Press Changes



WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

New York to Coast Takes Only a Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 18—A 32-hour airplane passenger service between New York and San Francisco, requiring only one business day en route, was inaugurated yesterday by United Air Lines, operating through National and Boeing Air Transport, subsidiary companies, it was announced today.

Passengers leaving New York at 4 p. m., Cleveland at 8:15 p. m. or Toledo at 9:03 p. m. arrive in Chicago at midnight, reaching North Platte, Nebr., for breakfast, Salt Lake City for lunch and San Francisco at 9:20 p. m. This new schedule, the announcement points out, saves three business days over surface transportation in transcontinental travel. The service is composed of tri-motored passenger planes between New York and Chicago and mail passenger planes from Chicago to San Francisco.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Anna Z. Houghton, Oak Park, Ill.
Miss Martha E. Short, Oak Park, Ill.
Dorothy Short, Oak Park, Ill.
Louise L. Goldberg, New York, N. Y.
Jack Goldberg, New York, N. Y.
Walter Isaacs, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. L. Snishelmer, New York, N. Y.
Margaret A. Crosbie, Peoria, Ill.
Nat Mann, Cleveland, Ohio
Mrs. Marie Mann, Cleveland, Ohio
Mrs. Charles Basch, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Lyda M. Paulson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Brunhild A. Paulson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Hattie E. Cox, Louisville, Ky.
Viola Burdorf, Louisville, Ky.
Alfred Gibbons, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Jeanie I. Gibbons, Los Angeles, Calif.
Wilfred Gibbons, Los Angeles, Calif.
Margaret Gibbons, Los Angeles, Calif.
Jeanett Lee Gibbons, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mary G. McMillan, Toronto, Canada.
Beatrice Eagleson, Cobourg, Ont., Canada.
Andrew W. Passmore, New York, N. Y.
Miss Beatrice W. Hardy, Lewiston, Maine.
Miss Gwendolyn Hardy, Lewiston, Maine.
Mrs. H. L. Prior, Somerville, Mass.
Janet Sanborn, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lillian Hopper, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Ida C. McLeish, Ottawa, Canada.
Mrs. Hazel A. Fox, Jefferson, Wis.
H. R. Fox, Jefferson, Wis.
Herman C. Hedrick, Buffalo, N. Y.
Adah C. Dinkmeyer, Chicago, Ill.
Helen Egger, Gary, Ind.
Mrs. L. A. Evans, New York, N. Y.
Millie Mae Evans, New York, N. Y.
Marguerite Covington, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Kate Underwood, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Lily Williams, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Neva Hammerman, Watertown, Mass.
Mrs. Alta M. Carl, Watertown, Mass.
Mrs. Kenneth R. Coulson, Santa Ana, Calif.
Joseph Champion, Brookville, Mass.
Mrs. Joseph Champion, Brookville, Mass.
William E. Ramage, Turners Falls, Mass.
Mrs. William E. Ramage, Turners Falls, Mass.
Miss Jessie C. Ramage, Turners Falls, Mass.
Miss Elizabeth E. Ramage, Turners Falls, Mass.
Miss Mabel D. Bradway, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. Dorothy H. Brown, Evanston, Ill.
Miss Ethel A. Lund, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Christena B. Hall, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Thomas Morgan, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Dr. Kenneth R. Coulson, Santa Ana, Calif.

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HALL PROTEST EXPECTED TO GO UP TO EXPERTS

Lamont Provides Impartial Survey of Charge of Changed Figures

Special Food Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18—Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, yesterday asked the president of the American Economic Association to name a board of experts to give impartial decision on the controversy involving Dr. Ray O. Hall, recently discharged expert on the balance of international payments.

Mr. Lamont's action is believed to set a precedent of the utmost importance in all cases involving government departments where so-called "academic freedom of opinion" is involved. To the best of recollection, no such step has ever been taken.

The action follows the statement by James Harvey Rogers, professor of political economy at Yale University, that summary dismissal of Dr. Hall on the alleged ground of difference of view in matters involving expert opinion would make it impossible henceforth for the Government to get academic experts of standing for its research work. The precedent which the present act sets is likely to support a court of appeal for future similar cases between the Government and its scores of experts in various lines. No such appeal, it is pointed out, was used in recent controversies over figures on unemployment which caused resignations in the bureau of the census or in the allegations by an official of the Interior Department that the government land policy was aiding large commercial interests.

F. M. Felker, new director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, announced the decision of the department as almost his first official act and accompanied it with a detailed reply to the statement recently issued by Dr. Hall. Mr. Felker offered point-by-point comment on Dr. Hall's charge that figures in the important recent report on the "balance of international payments" had been falsified, and vital truths suppressed.

"To sum up," Mr. Felker said, "the revision of Dr. Hall's compilations was made necessary by his arbitrary procedure in attempting to rid his preliminary balance of credits and debits of an existing discrepancy. Political considerations have had no conceivable influence in the final preparation of this report.

"The work has been in the hands of technical experts, most of whom have been in the government service for many years and in whose judgment and honesty bureau officials have the highest confidence. Careful investigation does not disclose any justification for the charges made by Dr. Hall. His statements, however, have made this a public issue. Therefore, strictly in line with the long-established policy of the bureau in calling upon recognized experts from the professional and business field to coöperate in directing its efforts along most effective and helpful lines, it is recommended that the president of the American Economic Association be asked to name a committee of recognized economists to conduct a thorough survey and to report on the soundness of the methods used in the preparation of the questioned phases of the report."

It has been frequently charged in the past that the government experts' research work was "censored" by superior officers so as to prevent criticism of the policy of the existing political administration. The move by Mr. Lamont is a gesture of the Hoover Administration, it is asserted by its friends here, to the effect that expert opinion in the future will not be "censored."

ARGENTINA OPENS JAPANESE MARKET

BUENOS AIRES, Brazil (By U.P.)—While Europe is depending to a great measure on Argentina to alleviate its present industrial depression, Argentine business men are searching for markets in which to sell their products.

The latest development is the sale of grapes to Japan. A first consignment has already been shipped. Besides improving the situation of the Andean grape growers in a general way, it is asserted that the opening of this new market would result in a price rise of Argentine grapes in other markets, such as New York and London.

HURLEY VISITS ALABAMA FORT

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala., July 18 (AP)—Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, flew here yesterday from Florence to inspect Fort McClellan. He attended a conference at Florence yesterday regarding disposition of the Government's power plants at Muscle Shoals.

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Fabrikation u. Lager einfacher bis feinster Juwelen.
Wilhelm Fuss
Jeweller Fernruf 26084

A New Queen of the South Seas



THE MARIPOSA
Twenty-Five-Thousand-Ton Matson Liner Launched at the Fore River Shipyards in Quincy, Mass.

New Matson Liner Mariposa Launched

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., July 18.—The 25,000-ton passenger liner Mariposa, white-hulled addition to the Matson Line fleet, was launched from the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation here today. A bottle of water from land-locked Sydney Harbor, Australian terminus of the Matson service, crashed across the towering steel stem as the potential mistress of the South Seas slid gracefully into the narrow reach at the turn of the tide. Mrs. Wallace M. Alexander, wife of the vice-president of the Matson Line, broke the bottle.

Both the Mariposa and the Monterey, a sister ship to be launched in October, will enter the passenger and fast freight service to Australia by way of Honolulu and the romantic South Sea ports of Pago Pago, Samoa and Suva, Fiji. These vessels, with still another to be launched early in 1932, will involve expenditures amounting to $25,000,000.

The Mariposa, named for the county in which the California gold rush of 1849 centered, will go on the route next February. She is constructed especially for the tropical trade. The cargo space occupies a hold area for 5000 tons of dry cargo and 350 tons of refrigerated cargo in six chambers. In addition to the mail and express compartments there is a special room for bullion. In the double bottoms are tanks for 40,000 barrels of fuel oil and 2800 tons of fresh water.

A guaranteed trial speed of 20½ knots will be an attraction for passengers as well as freight shippers. The Mariposa will accommodate 750 persons, 300 of whom will occupy first class quarters. Second class quarters will be furnished exactly like first class so that the entire passenger quarters can be turned into one class if necessary.

The Mariposa will have a newspaper plant which will turn out a daily paper with radio news, ship events and radio stock quotations. The theater will present the latest talkie pictures. Novelty shops, children's playrooms, barber and tailor shops, a brokerage office and photographic studio are some of the additional features of these southern ocean palaces.

New Field Building To Give 2500 Jobs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 18—Jobs for 2500 men are in sight with the letting of contracts yesterday for the 43-story Field Building, it was announced by the architects, Graham, Anderson, Probst & White. In addition 5000 men, it is estimated, will receive work in the shops and mills producing material.

The George A. Fuller Company, to which the contract was awarded, has a historic connection with the site. The founder of this concern years ago was the contractor for the Home Insurance Building, one of the world's first skyscrapers, which will be razed to make way for the new office building.

The general contract for the Field Building involves an expenditure of approximately $11,000,000, according to George Richardson, trustee of the Field estate. Clearing of the site is to begin Nov. 1. Work is expected to be continuous until the date set for completion, April, 1934.

ARGENTINA HAS POLICEWOMAN

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 17 (By U. P.)—For the first time in Argentine history a woman became a police officer when Miss Olga Luciardi received the appointment of chief police adjutant yesterday.

LEASES BASED ON PROFITS OF STORES URGED

Percentage Plan Advocated Before National Building Owners and Managers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., July 18—Percentage leases, based on store profits, were recommended as the solution for rent-gauging difficulties to the annual convention of the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, by Frank S. Slosson of Chicago, in an address on rentals today.

Mr. Slosson also emphasized the value of chain store competition in maintaining rentals, and decried the tax-free privileges of various universities engaged in real estate.

Referring to the advantages of percentage leases, he said, "They offer today the best, and perhaps the only method of escaping a large loss and a definitely depreciated income. Regardless of whether the minimum guarantee be high or low or entirely omitted, the percentage lease made to a substantial tenant, properly selected for the location and the physical store, with a proper percentage applied to gross sales, will return to the owner all the rent to which he is entitled for the use of that store for that particular business."

A store rented at prices obtainable today will be below the true economic value in its rent, and with the resumption of better business conditions this low rent will depreciate the property value, he stated. Percentage leases would overcome this, he said.

Chain store competition is valuable to store renting brokers, he continued. "Every broker realizes this," he said, "whether his stores are rented to chain store organizations or to individuals, and he should realize equally the necessity of non-interference with further and future expansion, growth and development of chain stores." Aid should be given against sniping legislation directed at the chains, he declared.

Commenting on real estate activities by universities, Mr. Slosson said that in many large cities valuable retail properties are owned by universities who, through grant or otherwise, are permitted tax exemption on the land. This gives them, he said, a decidedly strategic competitive advantage. Some method of taxation, he felt, should be found for these universities, as a stabilizing factor of rental and real estate values.

WOMAN HEADS RAILROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—For the third consecutive year, Mrs. Thomas Walter Bickett, wife of former Governor Bickett, has been elected president of the North Carolina railroad, a state-owned line extending from Goldsboro to Charlotte. It is under a long term lease to the Southern railway. She is the first North Carolina woman ever to be president of a railroad. The appointment was made by directors named by the Governor.

HOTEL ST. GELLERT
BUDAPEST
River and hillside situation.
Swimming-pool with artificial waves.

ARGENTINE LEGION ADDS TWO ALLIES TO SERVE NATION

Auxiliaries of Boys and Women Will Give Social Aid and Support Ideals

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—The Argentine Civic Legion, composed of private citizens pledged, "to sustain the ideals of the September revolution as represented by the present provisional government," is to have women's auxiliaries and a boys' division.

Officials of the legion, said to number at present about 15,000 men, declared the auxiliaries will be organized in all sections of the country "in accordance with the patriotic aims of the legion." The auxiliaries "will not sustain or impugn any political ideal, and their activities will not take any military color or assume any semblance of a disciplined body," according to the announcement.

The legion is organizing the women's section to help "combat the ideas of social anarchy . . . and at the same time establish a system of practical social aid for the infirm and needy by organizing coöperative societies."

Divisions of youths from 8 to 15 years of age are now being formed for the purpose of instilling the Legion's ideals in the minds of the nation's young.

The bulletin announcing the organization of the auxiliaries was signed by feminine members of some of Argentina's most prominent families—Anchorena, Tornquist, Urquiza and others.

Meanwhile, organization of the Argentine Civic Legion is progressing with the hope that it will number 50,000 men within a few months. The legion has been sometimes compared to the Fascist organization, but legion officials as well as the Government have vigorously denied the body has any such semblance.

The legionnaires insist the organization was formed primarily to assist the provisional government in keeping public sentiment opposed to the reappearance of the deposed politicians and their practices and to inspire the public with a desire for "purified politics."

That the legion is a growing force was demonstrated on July 8, Independence Day, when 10,000 legionnaires were reviewed by Provisional President Jose Uriburu.

The legion has been granted the right to hold daily military exercises in the Government's military parade grounds and the yards of public schools have been opened to the legionnaires for their marching practice.

Recruiting offices have been opened in various parts of the city where persons interested in the movement may join, and a membership campaign is being carried on among government employees. The legionnaires do not have uniforms, but, on parade, wear dark blue armbands, contrasting with the light blue of the Argentine flag, and good-sized lapel buttons bearing the legion insignia in light blue and white.

GLIDING CONTEST HAS 30 ENTRIES

CLEVELAND, July 18 (AP)—Thirty pilots with motorless planes will compete at Elmira, N. Y., the first two weeks in August for new American gliding records, Mr. L. F. Ross, referee of the contests, announced today.

The contests will be held under auspices of the National Glider Association. The pilots will seek to break records for endurance, distance and altitude.

GERMANY—BIELEFELD
BEYER
Harmonium Makers
Harmoniums for school, home, church, etc., also sent abroad. Catalogue on request.
1. Harmoniumfabrik Bielefeld, Güterloher Strasse 44.

New Zealand And Canada Seek Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Action taken by the New Zealand Government recently in depriving practically all imports from Canada of the advantages of British preferential trade agreements and placing them on the general tariff basis has had a mixed reception here. A majority, however, support the Government, realizing that the move was a natural consequence of the failure to reach an agreement with Canada regarding reciprocal tariffs, and that some action of the kind was the only possible way of protecting New Zealand trade.

The export business to Canada in butter, worth $2,000,000 a year, has sunk to nothing owing to the high Canadian tariff. The balance of trade has been heavily in Canada's favor.

There is, however, a general feeling of regret that the two Dominions should be engaging in a tariff war. The chamber of commerce in Auckland expressed to Mr. George Forbes, the Prime Minister, its regret at the situation, and asked Mr. Forbes to invite the Canadian Government to a conference between the two governments with a view to coming to a reciprocal fiscal arangement.

Mr. Forbes said that his Government would do everything possible to this end, but he states that he was forced to take strong measures in view of the complete failure of New Zealand's representative to the Canadian Government. Canada, he said, slammed the door in New Zealand's face at the very time that New Zealand was anxious to negotiate, and when it was understood that representatives of the two Governments were to come together.

Importers of Canadian goods are forming an association to keep in touch with the two governments to try to bring about a settlement of the dispute.

BIG MINING TRANSFER MADE IN PANAMA

PANAMA CITY, Pan., July 18 (By U. P.)—What was said to be the largest commercial transaction ever made here was completed yesterday with the sale of seven gold mining properties to the Panama Corporation, a British-controlled concern, for £271,000 and 60,000 shares of stock valued at £1 per share. The seller was Mr. Adolphus Beckerleg, a British mining engineer. The properties are located in Veraguas Province.

The Panama Corporation, a gold mining organization, obtained a large concession from the Panama Government for exploiting gold deposits several years ago.

GERMANY—BERLIN

"BEROLINA" RUNDFAHRTEN
City Sightseeing BERLIN W. 9
Potsdam Unter den Linden
Berlin at Night 23/33
WATCH THE GREEN COLOR

PETERNA

PUDDING POWDER WITH EGG YOLK
GESETZLICH GESCHÜTZT
DAS HOCHWERTIGE PUDDINGPULVER
MIT EIDOTTER
HEINRICH PETER, G. m. b. H.
Nährmittelfabrik Arnswaldtstrasse 18
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Please ask for price-list!

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VISIT BUDAPEST
THE QUEEN OF THE DANUBE
THE SPLENDID METROPOLIS OF PICTURESQUE HUNGARY
THE LAND OF THE ROMANTIC GIPSY-MUSIC
EUROPE'S LARGEST SPA
WITH FINE BEACHES AND MINERAL SPRINGS
MAGNIFICENT BUILDINGS. AMUSEMENTS. LUXURIOUS HOTELS
HISTORICAL AND MODERN SIGHTS. WONDERFUL DANUBE SCENERY
CHARMING TRIP BY BOAT ON THE DANUBE IN 12 HOURS FROM VIENNA
ONLY 4½-5 HOURS BY RAIL FROM VIENNA
FIRST CLASS MOTOR-ROAD FROM VIENNA TO BUDAPEST
TO THE LAKE BALATON AND TO THE WELL-KNOWN RESORT LILLAFÜRED
INFORMATION OBTAINABLE AT EVERY TOURIST OFFICE OR AT THE
MUNICIPAL INFORMATION OFFICE
BUDAPEST, V., DEAK FERENC-U. 2.

FARM OFFICIALS FAVOR PROPOSED MILK PRICE RISE

Commissioners of New England States Urge Its Early Adoption

Increase of 1 cent in the price paid to dairymen in Boston for a quart of milk, as advocated by the New England Milk Producers' Association, was unanimously recommended yesterday by the commissioners of agriculture of the New England States in conference at the State House with dairy organization representatives.

Final approval of the price rise will have to be granted by New England milk dealers before it can be put into operation, it was stated.

Six cents a quart, now received by dairymen for milk sold in Boston, is two cents lower than normal, the commissioners were told. With the pasture season nearing an end, increasing the cost of milk production plus the cost of shipping and the low price received for milk made into cream and other by-products, they will receive a net price of about three cents a quart, it was said.

In addition, it was stated that certain New England banks are reporting increasing difficulty in obtaining payment on mortgage interests and taxes from the dairymen.

The New England Milk Producers' Association originally recommended that the increase take effect July 19. The commissioners stated that it should be put into operation as soon as possible, but in any case before the first of August. A local dairy was willing that it take effect at once, but other dealers favored a delay.

Following the meeting, Mr. Ralph W. Robart, director, State Division on the Necessaries of Life, said that though he favored the farmer getting a better price on his milk, he believed that if the proposed plan went into operation, within a month, the farmer would be getting less than one-half cent of the increase and the dealer would be receiving the remaining 1½ cents.

He further said that he was not in favor of an increase in milk prices during summer months, that the present spread between the price received by the farmer and that paid by the consumer is sufficient to absorb the proposed increase, and that if it is placed upon the retail consumer, the division will make a prompt investigation.

HAND LOOMS STEM TIDE OF MACHINE AGE

(Continued from Page 1)

duced by Hindu weavers. The reason for the greater skill displayed by Muhammadans is traced to the fact that with the Muhammadan the occupation is an hereditary calling, weavers among this people having followed the trade from quite ancient times. The Hindus, on the other hand, are a community still new to weaving and therefore less skilled.

A skilled Muhammadan weaver earns an average of about one rupee, two annas a day (approximately 34 cents) according to the work done. The skilled Hindu weaver earns about 6 cents less. Unskilled Muhammadans receive about 15 cents a day, while unskilled Hindus generally earn about 2 cents less.

Mr. Gandhi's plea for the hand loom, therefore, must bear harshly on the peasant. As a fairly accurate average approximately 20 rupees ($7.50) is earned in a month by weavers of the two communities. The bulletin says that this sum "just suffices to keep the wolf from the door." A nation discarding machinery and returning to its ancient ways of weaving would in consequence, considerably lower its general standard of living, it is believed.

But even on this pittance the Punjab weaver is not unhappy in his lot. His wants are few and if he can earn enough to keep his family going he is quite content. In the villages, particularly, his needs are not hard to supply; neverthless he is unable to remove himself from his conditions as long as his wages are so low as they are.

This poverty is largely responsible for the crudity of the looms used in the work. It is estimated that there are approximately 3500 improved varieties of looms in operation in the Punjab, in relation to 172,000 primitive looms—figures which strikingly demonstrate the supremacy of the old fashioned loom, which old established Manchester firms keep on their premises as curiosities of a former century.

The Punjab weaver, using the ancient hand loom, can bring no variation to his output; nor can he create improved designs, sizes or patterns of cloths. It is here that he comes into conflict with the machine product.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Shiraz" (film).
Metropolitan—"Forbidden Adventure," continuous.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Boston Mycological Club: Leave Forest Hills, lower level, 10:30 for trip to Stony Brook.

Cohasset: Carillon recital by Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, 3; program as follows:

1. The Bohemian Girl (Fantasy) ..... Balfe
2. Silver Threads Among the Gold ..... H. P. Danks
3. Hymns:
   (a) Lead, Kindly Light ..... Dykes
   (b) With Songs and Honors Sounding Loud (1784)
4. Kashmiri Song ... Amy Woodforde Finden from "Indian Love Lyrics"
5. Allegretto ..... Grieg
6. Little Log Cabin of Dreams ..... Hanley & Dowling
7. Birdsong at Eventide ..... Eric Coates
8. Annie Laurie ..... Lady John Scott
9. The Rosary ..... Nevin

EVENTS MONDAY

American Hotel Men's Association: Luncheon, Georgian Room, 12:30; meeting, Secretaries Association, 2; Hotel Statler.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Monday from 10 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge.—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings, prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works by Mantegna, Durer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court.—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 5; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits and old ship paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street.—General summer exhibitions.

Scherree Studios, 665 Boylston Street.—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Chile's Moratorium Wins Public Praise

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 17 (By U. P.)—The action of the Chilean Government Wednesday in suspending payments in foreign exchange on the foreign debt was unanimously praised in Santiago newspapers yesterday, the majority of the publications taking the attitude that it was the honorable thing for President Ibañez to do.

The decision of the Government to suspend debt payments in foreign currency came as a result of the decreasing revenue of the country, which the Administration has met with drastic cuts in operating expenses. Chile's monetary unit, the peso, has remained stationary at 12.11 cents despite declines in value of the money of almost every other South American country. The debt suspension, government officials hope, will preclude the possibility of the peso fluctuating in value.

"The Government does not wish to disguise the gravity of the present hour," Premier Blanquier said in confirming the suspension, "and is resolved to face the situation and take all necessary measures."

While the suspension decree is in effect, it was explained, the Government will deposit an equivalent in Chilean currency to the amount of the service requirements in a special account in the Central Bank.

Crops in Northeast Called Promising

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 18 — Crops in the eight northeastern states of the first Federal Farm Loan district are generally in excellent condition, according to information gathered by E. H. Thomson, president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield. The hay crop is reported as large and of good quality, and pasturage holding up well in the hot weather.

Winter wheat, in the sections where it is grown, promises well, as do other small grain crops. Corn, much of which was late-planted and slow in sprouting, is making excellent growth.

The fruit crop in New England is smaller than last year, especially in Massachusetts, but in other sections is nearly up to normal. A large peach crop is indicated in some quarters. The potato crop is larger in acreage than last year, and is generally in good condition.

While prices of most farm products are low, the farmers are said to be encouraged by reduced prices of feed and fertilizer and also a reduction of labor costs. Bank and store credits in the rural districts are found to be much firmer than previously. Some reduction in the number of vacant farmhouses is reported in certain areas.

MAINE VALUATION GOES TO $750,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me., July 18—Maine's total valuation of all taxable real estate has increased approximately $729,000,000 in a little more than 100 years. In 1820, when Maine entered the Union, the total tax valuation was $20,962,778, according to the records. At that time, the unlocated wild lands of the public domain were valued at 4 cents an acre by a committee of the Legislature. Timberlands in the settlements sold at prices ranging from 30 to 75 cents. The only value in these lands, aside from the speculative value, was in the pine stumpage.

Last year tax valuation figures reached a peak of $750,000,000 in Maine. The unorganized timberlands alone made up nearly 10 per cent of this valuation. Woodland values within the organized towns cannot be definitely figured, but bring the total to about 15 per cent.

Woman Finds Way to End Ash Collecting at 4 A. M.

BRIDGEPORT, Con., July 18 (AP)—The method might have been drastic, but it proved effective.

Mr. Sharp Mossop, who has the ash collection contract in this city, was awakened at 4 a. m. by the persistent ring of his telephone.

"Good morning," a woman said from the other end. "I have just been awakened by one of your workmen removing ashes from my back yard, so I thought I'd call you up and see how well you enjoy having your sleep disturbed at this hour of the morning."

Mr. Mossop didn't like it at all and immediately ordered his men to discontinue the practice of starting work at 4 a. m., a plan adopted to avoid the heat of the afternoon.

GLASGOW TEACHER EXTOLS ADVENTURE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—"Keep alive your sense of adventure." This was the advice given to 425 newly-fledged graduates of Glasgow University by Robert Sangster Rait, principal, at the summer vacation ceremony recently.

"The greatest and most profound discovery which any man can make is the discovery of the uncharted region of self. This knowledge represents part of the adventure of your lives," added Principal Rait.

On the Esplanade

Henry K. Hadley, Guest Conductor

1. Overture, "Der Freischutz" ..... Weber
2. "Tambourin Chinois" ..... Kreisler
3. From the "Nutcracker Suite"
   (a) "March" (b) "Arabian Dance"
   (c) "Russian Dance"
4. Finale of the Fourth Symphony ..... Tchaikovsky

Interval

5. Prelude and Love Death, "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner
6. Waltz, "Tales from the Vienna Woods" ..... Strauss
7. (a) Spanish Dance, "Cachuca" ..... Hadley
   (b) "Zanzibar," Triumphal Procession of the King ..... Hadley
8. March, "The Bohemians" ..... Hadley

Ways of State Speedily Vanish Here



GOV. JOHN G. WINANT AND HIS FAMILY — Kimball Studio

Left to Right—Mrs. Winant With Livingston, Then Constance and John Sitting Beside His Father.

Traditions Seem to Topple When Winant Enters Contest

New Hampshire's Chief Executive, Not Much of a Talker but One of Best of Listeners, Twice Has Overridden 'Established Precedent'

By JANET MABIE

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H., July 18—If Mr. John Gilbert Winant, Governor of New Hampshire, fell into political unemployment—though certain observers will tell you that is quite unlikely yet awhile—he could go back to teaching schoolboys and have a pretty good time. I do not know if he would, though I imagine he would secretly like to. Still, there are other things he can do well, to give him a choice. And if he should go back to teaching it would be nice for those boys who are receptive to the elusive gift certain masters have, of communicating overtones of knowledge while they teach, a gift which resembles genius a little, I think.

Governor Winant used to be a master at St. Paul's School. He is a long, dark, slender man, with a little boy's expression often, and he has the agile, quick manner and the detached speech boys admire. When he was 14 he was sent to school at St. Paul's. Sometimes boys get their roots down in adopted states. John Winant got his roots down in New Hampshire like that. Thus you find people who never suppose he was born a New Yorker, thinking of him with rising admiration as part of the fiber of New Hampshire.

We sat under the whispering fans of pine trees by the Winant home and looked off over the Bow Hills. People made quite a point of it—all except the Governor himself—that he was only 35 years old when he was first elected Governor of New Hampshire. They made another point of it a while later when he upset the "one-term tradition" in New Hampshire and got to be Governor again.

Pleasant View Not Far Away

He looked even younger than he is, sitting there in the bright morning light, looking off over the hills. Pleasant View is only a little bit back along the Millville road toward Concord and, from our chairs, we got a perspective of the jeweled folds of the hills very like the one had from Pleasant View.

He didn't say he set out to be a civil engineer, but you can find that out about him. He went to Princeton with that intention. For some reason obscurely stated as having been to do with "technical engineering conditions" he transferred to the bachelor of science course and, if you will believe it now he is Governor, he was dropped in June, 1911, for what must, somehow—though I am sure the authorities would stoutly deny it—be the ludicrous reason "failure in scholarship."

You cannot imagine John Winant failing at anything, except perhaps at making speeches or talking about himself. I have heard it said that he made the most inept political speeches of any man who ever essayed public life. I wonder, though I have never heard him make a speech.

He doesn't talk well about himself, it is true, in the way of people who know all about themselves and so are good press agents. On the other hand he has a virtue many people lack. He listens almost better than anyone I ever saw. That seems to me a valuable talent, for it is true that there are quantities of people who can talk, but that not too many who can listen, and listen well.

Little dogs ran about us. A pair of volatile Pomeranians, filled with incredible energy and ceaselessly talkative. I wondered they did not shake themselves into fragments, they enjoyed life so. Sometimes they ran so fast after each other, or after butterflies, or after just shadows, that their little plumes streamed absurdly behind them in the wind, and their pointed ears streamed backward too, giving them the look of small furious Grecian sprinters. A black spaniel, all flopping ears and feet, tried patiently to pursue his own modest business without having the Pomeranians seize him, ears, feet and tail, to convert him to some uses of their own. Two splendid police dogs stalked about in immense dignity, occasionally pausing to endure the Poms' assumptions to being fit to associate on an equal plane with such majesty.

Children's Voices

And there were children's voices. Earlier we had taken notice of the extreme busy-ness of the little Winant girl, and whose name Constance, for her mother, is usually elided so she is just called "Sister." The Governor said, "Her brother went away to camp yesterday. She is lonely without him. Always when she is bothered by something she makes herself very busy." A neat and useful philosophy, you thought, wishing some older people had a talent for arriving at its durable wisdom.

But now Sister was in the swimming pool with some friends. "We try," the Governor explained, "to let the children work out the 'gang' problem here." Through the trees, on top of a little hill, I could see a small house. We got up, talking, and walked to it, it was a playhouse, filled with grand toys, everything from battered, carefully cherished baby toys, to involved electric trains and boxing gloves. "A fellow comes up and teaches the boys to box; there is a policeman over in Nashua who comes out sometimes to take a sock at them too." You laughed to think of the entente cordiale; a policeman and the Governor's sons. I didn't wonder the Winant place is usually crowded with children. Trees, and space, and beauty are there. Flowers climbed over the little square windows of the playhouse and I longed to be given the big brown bear on wheels which is almost as big as I and the complete answer to a wish I have had since I was a little girl. I wished I could own some of the other things in the playhouse myself. "We try to have the things here that will occupy them in completeness. Then home will be continuously the center of their lives," the Governor said, and we went out of the playhouse. We went down a winding path to the stables and smoothed the velvet noses of two Arabian horses; we exchanged quizzical looks with some large black and white rabbits, and a young police dog became very agitated when we paused to converse with a small black pony which evidently was his especial responsibility.

Like Shafts of Light

When we got back to the chairs under the pine trees the children's bright clamor came through the netting around the swimming pool which is studded with nodding crimson roses. Silvered by the swishing of water their talk fell across the Governor's like little glancing shafts of light.

A little distance away the younger Winant boy was helping his goldfish to go on their summer vacation. It seems you find a cool, cave-ish space in the pine wood; you hollow out a small hole in the ground and fill it with fresh water; and in this pool is located the goldfish's Cape Cod.

The elder Winant boy was, by now, well on his way in that incomparable adventure which is a boy's first experience at summer camp. The day before the Governor had taken him to Brewster, on the Cape. Now he smiled a little, remembering about that. He and Mrs. Winant had been rather expecting a scene; the boy had never been away from home before; he wanted to go to camp; but sometimes for children there is a curious little something between looking forward to doing a thing, and being suddenly on their own, doing it.

Now they did not know quite whether to laugh or cry, for there had been no scene; and that, to make an said he could not be disturbed. It seems to me that has something to do with his ability to listen, too.

He is constantly aware that there are other viewpoints, other paths of life than his own. When we were talking about children getting a well defined feeling for home as the center of life, he knew it was easy for him to say that, for he is surrounded with abundant material possessions and resources. He said, "I know it is not easy for everyone. I like to think of playground work as stepping into the gap, for people whose resources won't let them do all they want to for their children."

Lies Close to Him

Governor Winant is a vice-president of the National Playground and Recreation Association, a work that lies uncommonly close to his thought. That is part of his interest in what people do with their leisure. He thinks people don't get into mischief if they have lots to do—rather Sister's idea it is, too—especially if they can find things to do that they enjoy. And playgrounds lay in children the foundation of knowing about the wise use of leisure time, later on.

We went into the house to look at some books. We stopped a minute in a room having a tile floor, to look at the most magnificent parrot I have ever seen. I suppose it really was a macaw. It was scarlet and gold and jade and blue and it spoke to me with economical impertinence. It ruffled its feathers in an offended manner, and I inquired of it what the matter was; but it looked bored; then I was told the bird was still sustaining an air of injury for having been chained to its perch for two months because it could not refrain from going into the library to eat the bindings off books. Showing, moreover, a lamentable inclination to choose the best books in the collection. It followed us with an enviously melancholy eye as we went in to look at some books.

You like the feeling of the library. It is not just a room with a lot of books. Nor simply a room in which there are many very valuable books; some bound by the master of the Merrymount Press, Updyke of Boston; some by Thomas Cragg who lives in Concord, and binds books beautifully there, and was the man who really got John Winant into public life, though that is another story. You would feel badly if it was time to go when you came across an edition of Strachey's "Queen Victoria," extra illustrated and beautifully bound. Nor would it be any use to think how many other things there must be on the shelves that you would wish to spend some time with.

I have heard people liken John Winant to Abraham Lincoln, for some of his beliefs and practices. But I like to think that you come closer to the man, John Winant, if you think why it is that he speaks with admiration of the man reflected in the epitaph Thomas Jefferson chose for himself, which is:

"Author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Liberty, and Father of the University of Virginia."

Nothing about being Secretary of State. Nothing about being President of the United States.

Waved His Small Hand

They had noticed in the leavetaking an abstraction new in their knowledge of the boy; he had kissed them it was true, and waved his small brown hand pleasantly, but his eyes were already on knots of boys in camp shorts he would join in a moment, and you could see he was come suddenly with delight upon proof that being away from home for the first time has compensations; especially in a little, wonderful world made up of bugle calls with the rising sun; and baths in lakes instead of, dully, in a tub; and Indian legends told around camp fires when night and little stars come down close; and initiations into brave tribes; and sleeping rolled up in a blanket on the trail; and cooking bacon on twigs over fires; and long nights of sleep in cabins open to the woods with, maybe, chipmunks sitting watchfully on the step warming their paws in moonlight, like Alphonse Daudet's rabbits.

You can't make much headway expecting John Winant to talk about himself. You can talk about things and ideas with him and be well repaid. You feel that the most dominant thing in his life is the will to find out what he can do for his fellowman and do it. His telephone is listed in the directory and when the bell rings he answers it, if it is 5:30 in the morning. I think it is only people meaning to do something foolish or wasteful who would cause John Winant to have it dependence; of the Statute for Religious Liberty in Virginia, and Founder of the University of Virginia." Nothing about being Secretary of State. Nothing about being President of the United States.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy with showers and perhaps thunderstorms tonight and Sunday; gentle to moderate south to west winds, with not much change in temperature.

Maine: Somewhat warmer in southwest portion, with showers tonight and probably Sunday.

New Hampshire: Showers tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer in southern portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers and probably thunderstorms tonight and Sunday, with not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate winds, mostly east and southeast, with overcast, showery weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. July18	Max. July17		8 a.m. July18	Max. July17
Atlantic City	76	84	Nantucket	66	68
Bismarck, N.D.	68	86	New Orleans	82	92
Boston	68	76	New York	70	84
Buffalo	72	82	Norfolk, Va.	76	90
Calgary	54	..	North Platte	72	88
Charleston	84	90	Philadelphia	74	90
Chicago	78	98	Phoenix, Ariz.	88	100
Cincinnati	72	92	Pittsburgh	72	94
Denver	60	78	Portland, Me.	58	64
Eastport, Me.	56	66	Raleigh	76	94
Hatteras	82	88	St. Louis	76	94
Helena, Mont.	68	92	St. Paul	68	92
Huron, S. D.	66	92	Salt Lake City	74	96
Jacksonville	80	88	San Francisco	56	70
Kansas City	78	92	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	86
Key West	84	84	Seattle	56	76
Los Angeles	68	82	Tampa	76	94
Memphis	76	84	Washington	76	90
Miami, Fla.	84	86	Wichita, Kan.	76	96
Montreal	62	80	Williston, N.D.	72	86

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 2:21 p. m., Sunday 2:36 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:48 p. m.

Painting and Sculpture Renting Planned to Aid London Artists

Lending Library, Is Model for New System Which Is Calculated to Provide Homes With an Ever-Changing Exhibit of Contemporary Art

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Picture Lending Society has started a scheme which, if it succeeds, is likely to be imitated by other art agents in London. They propose to offer paintings and sculptures by distinguished artists for hire, as well as for sale.

Valuable modern pictures may be hired for a week or a month at comparatively moderate charges, and exchanged for others as often as the hirer likes. The latter may, of course, purchase the picture if he is sufficiently pleased with it; or he may use his walls for a constantly changing exhibition of contemporary art.

It will thus be possible to study pictures at leisure at home, without buying them; just as subscribers to lending libraries read hired books, and then exchange them for others.

English artists at the present time are hard hit by trade conditions, for pictures are a luxury on which even the well-to-do cut down when money is scarcer than usual. They have also been adversely affected by the excellent color reproductions of old and modern masters which can now be bought and which are often preferred to originals by less-famous artists.

Many English artists of considerable distinction are finding it impossible to sell enough pictures or sculptures to provide a comfortable living wage. Some of them are making their principal profits by woodcuts, selling a number of prints of each at a small price. Others have turned their talents to advertising.

The object of the Picture Lending Society is to supply in art what the experimental theater, trying out plays, supplies in drama. Many pictures and many plays are good enough for a week; and a week's test will show whether they are fit for a long run.

Historic Fairfax Home in Virginia, Erected 182 Years Ago, Is Restored

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—One of the oldest colonial houses in Alexandria, Va., 209 Prince Street, has been restored recently. While the work has been going on research has laid bare facts that are matters of colonial record.

The history of the plot has been found to date back to 1749, when lots were auctioned off at the "first meeting of the trustees of the town of Alexandria, July 13, 1749," according to a town survey made by George Washington and John West Jr. "Lotts 56 and 57," were then sold for "35 pistols to William Fairfax." A photostat of the map or first town survey shows this transaction.

According to entries at Fairfax Courthouse, the house and grounds in 1752 were deeded to George William Fairfax, and faced a lot designated on the town map as "owned by Augustine Washington."

The Fairfax family occupied this town house for 21 years while friends and neighbors of the Washingtons at Mount Vernon, as history records. Other early owners who resided there are chronicled by Washington in his diary.

The old house has a handsome doorway, with great brass knocker, and fan-shaped transom above, opening upon a charming hall with Adam arch and beautiful staircase. Colonial paneling, old-fashioned mantels, original brass door fixtures, quaint "H" and "L" hinges, corner cupboards, and other pleasing features of colonial architecture, add to the old-time atmosphere.

From the long dining room and paneled library above, windows open upon a rear garden, where box, old-fashioned perennials and decorative trees are ranged between the bricked garden walls that surround the rear and side lawns.

QUICK JUSTICE IN VERMONT

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 18 (AP)—Judge Harland B. Howe of Burlington disposed of 42 cases in 75 minutes yesterday, imposing fines aggregating $6000 for smuggling offenses.

MUSIC CAMP READY FOR OPENING CONCERT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAKLAND, Maine, July 18—With completion of the new bowl-shaped outdoor amphitheater at the Eastern Music Camp on Lake Messalonskee, preparation is being made for the opening concert tomorrow. The bowl will seat 15,000 people, has an overhead lighting system that prevents shadows on the stage, affords splendid lighting for the players and enables the audience to see clearly each member of the concert group.

Accoustical qualities have undergone several tests and it will be possible to hear perfectly in any part of the bowl, it is stated. Music at the camp is under the direction of Mr. Francis Findlay, head of the department of public school music at the New England Conservatory of Music. Assisting Mr. Findlay are Mr. Lee M. Lockhart, who will direct the camp band, and Mr. Walter H. Butterfield, chorus director for the camp.

OVERSEAS LINES SHOWN

Twenty-one transatlantic steamers are to serve the port of Boston for the balance of this year and, in addition, Boston is served by nine regular West Indies vessels, according to the Boston Port Authority, which has just issued a list of sailings from July to December. Copies of the list are distributed free, from the office of the Authority in the Customs House.

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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

Why the 'Giro' Rotor Rotates

Four Airplanes on Rods Play "Follow the Leader"

By HAROLD F. PITCAIRN
American Sponsor of the Autogiro

AUTOROTATION, or the air force that turns the autogiro rotor, may be pictured in vertical descent by thinking of airplanes, instead of the blades, gliding around the same center with power off and held together by rods which pass through the center of rotation.

The autogiro rotor is not a windmill since windmilling and autorotation are not the same phenomena, although both are caused by a flow of air or wind. The blades of the windmill are set at a negative incidence and from the wind get power or driving force. The autogiro blades, on the other hand, are set at a positive incidence. They autorotate from the force of the air and are idle, converting the force of the air into lift instead of driving power. Autorotation occurs because the blades as a whole are always gliding downhill in relation to the direction of airflow, and the resultant of the forces of lift and drag is in front of the vertical until the rotor accelerates to its full speed, at which time the resultant force becomes substantially vertical.

Theory of Rotor Speed

In vertical descent, the airflow strikes the rotor at the most efficient angle for autorotation, and the speed of rotation is limited by the slow speed of the airflow. As forward speed increases, the angle of the air striking the rotor becomes increasingly less efficient for autorotation, but the force of the air becomes increasingly greater, so that the autorotative force is somewhat constant, although there is a tendency for the rotational speed to increase as forward speed increases. This tendency is counteracted by the lift of the fixed wing which increases as the forward speed increases, so when the fixed wing is correctly installed the rotational speed of the rotor is practically constant under all flying conditions.

A rigid rotor flying at very flat angles would lose its autorotation, but on account of the hinged attachment of the Cierva rotor, the blades rise considerably above the horizontal as they pass in front of the machine, so that the air continues to attack the blade at an angle which insures autorotation.

Gravity assures motion through the air at all times, with the result that autorotation will continue constant even in case of engine failure. The constant rotational speed on different models of autogiros has varied from 120 to 170 revolutions a minute. One hundred and thirty revolutions per minute is the normal speed for the standard type machine that landed on the White House lawn.

An autogiro (not the rotor) can stop momentarily in the air. When the rotor strikes the air at an angle of 90 degrees, as in the case of vertical descent, the parachute resistance is great enough to prevent the machine from falling more than 14 feet a second. Therefore, when flying slowly if the throttle is retarded and the nose of the machine is pulled up sharply, the braking force of this parachute resistance is sufficient to bring the machine momentarily to full stop before gravity forces the machine to commence descent.

Hinging the blades has solved two essential problems of flight with rotating blades.

In the first place, it eliminates gyroscopic action which would be so great on a single rigid rotor that control would be impossible. Hinging the blades eliminates gyroscopic action because with this arrangement the movement of the axis does not in itself move the circumference. Since there would be a complete absence of air force in a vacuum, the plane of rotation of the Cierva rotor, even though it was kept turning, would not necessarily keep a constant relation to the fuselage as is the case in actual autogiro flying.

Rotor Independence

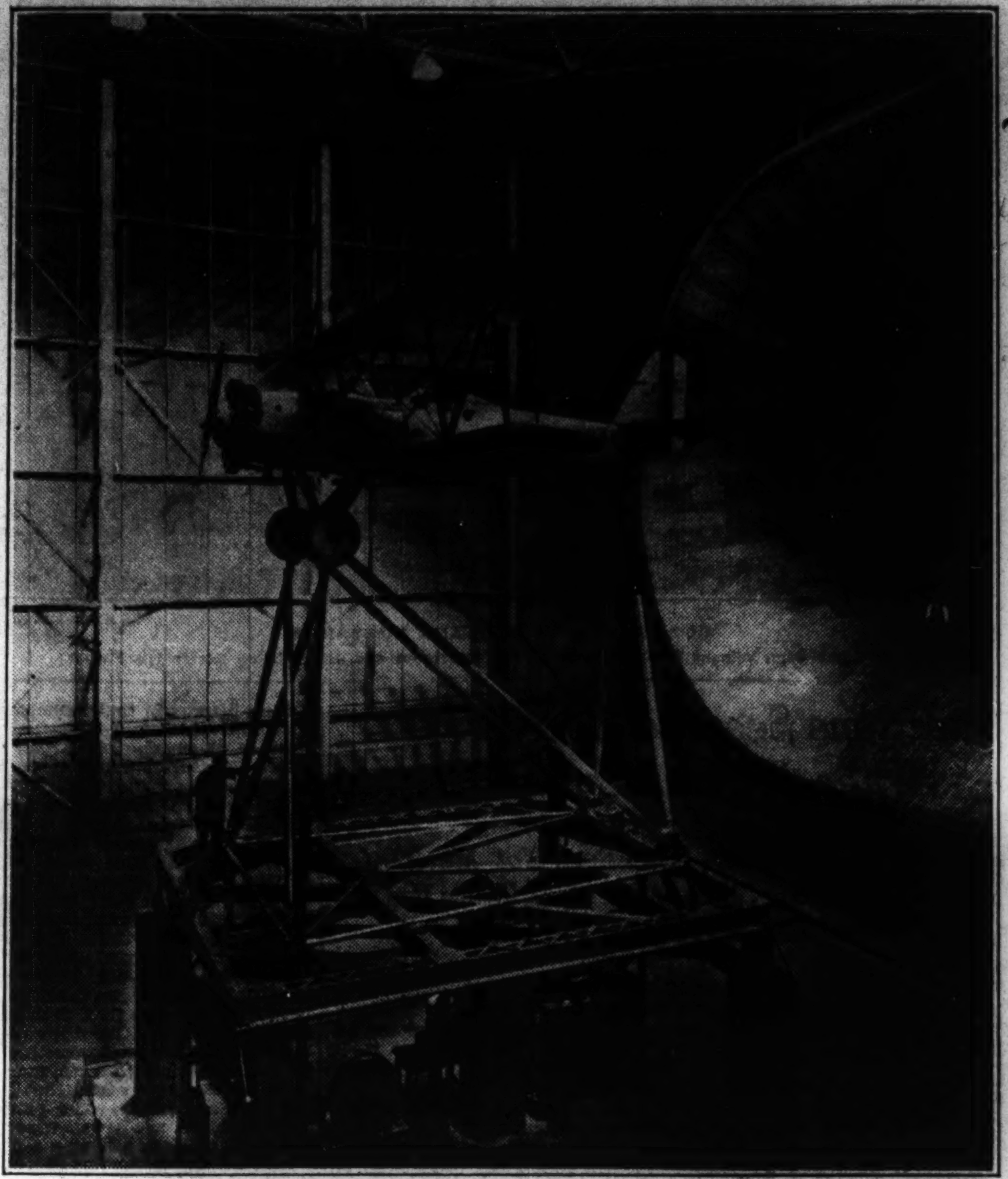
The plane of rotation of the rotor keeps its relation to the fuselage in autogiro flying because the incidence of the blade is definitely fixed to the rotor hub. On account of the hinges, the blade while pointing directly to the front or back of the machine does not move up and down when the nose of the machine is moved up and down by the elevators and consequently a movement of the axis of the rotor does not transmit any force into the circumference of the rotor blades while in this position. However, the blades are in a direct fore-and-aft position only instantaneously and as soon as they move away from this line they are affected to some extent by the condition that exists when they are at right angles to the line of motion.

When the nose of the machine is moved up and down, the blades while at right angles to the direction of the motion are not moved up and down by the change of axis. But the movement up or down of the nose of the machine changes the incidence of the blades to the airflow since their incidence is fixed to the hub which is moved by the movement of the fuselage. This change in incidence of the blades results in the air force moving the blade to the position that is desired and so the plane of the rotor keeps its constant relation to the fuselage however it is moved, without transmitting a force from the center of the rotor to its circumference, and so gyroscopic force is eliminated by the hinging of the blades.

The second problem solved by the hinging of the blades is elimination of dissymmetry of lift; occurring in forward flight from the difference in the air speed on the advancing and retreating blades. The advancing blade strikes a faster flow of air and, since it is hinged, it rises as it moves forward. This rising path that it follows decreases its effective angle of incidence, or its incidence to the airflow, preventing its lift from becoming substantially greater than the lift on the retreating blade. Because the latter is moving in a slower airflow, it will travel in a descending path which increases its effective incidence so that its lift balances the lift of the advancing blade.

Without a solution of these two problems; that is, elimination of gyroscopic force and elimination of dissymmetry of lift, probably flight with rotative wings would be impossible.

LOOKS LIKE A TOY, BUT SEE THE MEN'S SIZE



The Air Stream Coming From a Tunnel Not Seen in the Picture Passes Over the Surfaces of the Airplane and Is Gathered Into the Mouth of the Morning-Glory-Shaped Tunnel in Which the Man Is Standing. The Air Then Passes Around to the Original Opening, Where It Is Again Hurled Out by Rapidly Revolving Fans, Thus Creating Literally an "Air Flywheel." The Tripod on Which the Plane Is Mounted Is Fastened to Measuring Devices Below.

Big Wind as You Like It

"Just Where You Want It" Applies, Too

A WINDSTORM is roaring at a velocity of 115 miles an hour on a warm summer day on Langley Field, Va.

Scrambled climate? No, it is merely the speed of the draft in a new wind tunnel for testing full-size airplanes, one of the largest in the world. The tunnel is one of two testing devices which it is hoped will answer some of the questions whereof many American aeronautical engineers have ardently wished the answer.

On another part of the field under a shed half a mile long is a channel in which seaplane pontoons or scale models of flying boats can be dragged through the water at a 60-mile-an-hour clip. By this means much data is secured on shape and design of hulls and pontoons.

These two units are located at the experimental station of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. This is the only Government-supported research laboratory in the country, although both the army and navy aviation branches conduct independent research to improve military aircraft.

The great wind tunnel was erected at a cost of $1,000,000, and accessories will probably expand the total. The seaplane towing channel, more than half a mile in length, cost $208,000.

The wind tunnel is located in a building built specially to house the huge apparatus. The building is of steel and corrugated iron, 224 by 434 feet and it stands approximately 100 feet high. Eight thousand horsepower is required to revolve the giant blades in the tunnel, and at maximum revolution the motors will develop an artificial wind stream of 115 miles an hour velocity. This is more power than is required for normal use of the entire peninsula surrounding the laboratory, including half a dozen fair-sized villages and beach resorts.

The oval mouth of the tunnel is 60 by 30 feet in diameter. The plane being tested to determine its varied characteristics is placed on a flexible mount in front of the oval mouth, as illustrated in the accompanying photograph. The mount can be turned in any direction, so that actual flight in every position can be simulated.

After passing the plane, the tremendous draft enters the mouth of another tunnel, set opposite the oval mouth, and is carried through an overhead return to the propellers again. Instruments are placed at various points in the plane and register every stress.

The seaplane channel is a concrete canal extending across the field under a metal covering to insure accurate measurements. The canal is 24 feet wide and the water is maintained at a depth of 12 feet. Thus the largest airplane pontoon now made could be tested under actual conditions, while larger scale models than ever before can be put through simulated take-offs and landings.

Over the canal, or channel, traveling apparatus recalling the first Wright airplane catapult is operated by electricity. It runs on rubber tires, with other tires arranged horizontally to hold it on the track. The carriage can be speeded up to 60 miles an hour for tests.

'Speaking From New York'

Smaller But Better Voices Have High Place

RADIOCASTING has "revolutionized" — the studio publicity sheets would use the word, so why can't we? — public singing and speaking. There was a time, before the microphone began to sprinkle the waters of Minnetonka over the land, when to sing in public a singer had to be a good singer, in all the old-time qualifications of that art. At least a voice had to penetrate to the far corners of the largest concert hall. In those days volume was a desirable and sometimes an essential vocal attribute. Not so today. For now the man or woman who can whisper a song gets the microphone—and the public's ears; and the man who bellows into the microphone like a bull—an accomplishment usually applauded in the old days, when inflicted upon a concert-hall audience — finds that the studio's monitor control manipulator eases his burly strains into our loudspeakers, like soothing honey poured through a funnel.

If you've ever watched a singer radiocasting, at one moment you've seen her cheek by jowl with the microphone, and at the next standing two or three feet back from it. When she's close up, she's singing softly; but when a climatic phrase packed with volume comes along, she steps back to make the monitor control precaution against blasting unnecessary. And we, at least, watching singers radiocasting, have been amazed to note the small quantity of voice, in terms of volume, that many of them have. We heard one of those tricky male quartettes jazzing a number into the microphone—but we did not hear all of the words, for there were times when the fast-running chords toned down to little more than a whisper that, clear enough in the loudspeaker, were not decipherable a studio's length away.

Radiocasting has brought the heyday of the whispering wailers and the pianissimo crooners. The concert stage artist must learn to curb his volume, and to keep his dramatic sense of vocal values in tight rein at all times. The other night in the Paramount Theater we heard Morton Downey sing four numbers. Two of them he sang into a microphone. The loudspeaker nesting up under the proscenium arch amplified his tones so that they penetrated into the uppermost gallery's remote spaces. Then he sang from the center of the footlights, without the microphone. Those people up there on the roosting seats must have had to prick up their ears severely to catch every word. For Morton Downey's voice is a radio voice. It has volume, but a volume that must be forced, with extended chest, to assert itself. And when Morton Downey thus turns on the volume, you should see him! Head thrown back, face upturned to the ceiling, and every vocal chord stretched to the limit. That is not by way of criticism of the Downey voice, but rather an attempt to contrast the Downey method of singing easily into the microphone with the manner in which he must sing, for volume effect, direct into his audience.

Public speakers, too, must learn to adapt themselves to the limitations of radiocasting. Limitations is an undesirable word there, because the changes brought about by radio in public speaking have set it free from one or two of its worst faults. For radiocasting has improved the quality of speaking in public. Every word must be clear cut. And the length of after-dinner speeches that are radiocast—let us congratulate ourselves!—simply must be reduced. "My invisible audience" is a hard taskmaster. It will not tolerate the verbose. Not many listeners, in this country, at least, will stay with a radio speaker for very long. Except for speeches of great moment, perhaps a quarter of an hour is a safe limit before the dial is turned to something else. So he who speaks over the air must say his say in as few words as possible and then sit down without delay.

It was not ever thus with after-dinner speeches. We have heard men rise in their places, declare that they had not expected to be called on to speak, and then, quaffing a long glass of water or two, launch into what seemed, for too long a time, destined to be an endless talk. No banquet guest could tell such a man to sit down; but a radio announcer could cut in at will and save at least the invisible audience from further annoyance. Then, too, the after-dinner speech that is radiocast must begin as well as end on time. This has helped to save many a banquet from time wasting.

There is one speaker whom we never switch off. William Hard, we think, is the most interesting commentator on the news that radio offers us today. Mr. Kaltenborn we liked better before part of his time was sold down the river. Mr. Lawrence, well-informed as he is, seems to us a bit too matter-of-fact. Certainly, Mr. Hard is more individualistic in his method of expression, more incisive in idea and speech. One gets the feeling that when "Bill" Hard says something, he means it, with a vengeance. He possesses, too, the journalistic sense that enables him to make intricate international problems clear even to the tabloid listener. And his opinions are his own to express as he thinks wise at the moment. A quarter of an hour with Mr. Hard is not enough. A half hour would not be too much.

It is good news that, in addition to Sunday and Wednesday nights, the Goldman Band concerts are now on the air from 9:30 to 10 p. m., eastern standard time, on Thursday nights. Last year, if recollection is accurate, one complete concert was radiocast each week. Parts of three concerts each week, this year, are little enough for the thousands of listeners who like Mr. Goldman and his excellent band.

L. A.

Simplified Stereoscopic Pictures

A Crossing of Two Planes Is the Key to the Idea

By VOLNEY D. HURD

PICTURES with depth, motion pictures that give the illusion of the actual presence of the performer, are still the goal of inventors. Now a new method for obtaining this effect in a very simplified form is claimed by Clayton Williams of Philadelphia, after ten years of research along these lines.

Most third dimensional work so far has required, in addition to an expensive camera, an expensive projector sufficiently different from the existing types of projectors to require the junking of present apparatus in order to bring about the general use of third dimensional pictures.

Mr. Williams, in working out his system, has aimed at the use of the present projectors, with the chief changes being at the camera end of the system. His method is of particular interest.

His early experiments were with a pair of lenses set side by side, behind which the film was drawn sideways, two frames at a time, so that two pictures were taken simultaneously. This would mean a different system of projection and it did not achieve the results he wanted.

Finally he hit upon the idea of placing the two lenses one above the other, and drawing the film down two frames at a time behind this arrangement, by so doing permitting the pictures thus taken to be projected on standard projectors. The two views required to give the third dimensional effect would be projected alternately in rapid succession.

Of course, the radical step about this scheme is in placing the lenses one above the other instead of side by side. The side-by-side system finds the eyes also working on the same plane. By placing the lenses one above the other, they work in a plane at right angles to the plane of vision. Thus the two elements, the eyes and the pictures, meet at a single central point, and this invention is the key of Mr. Williams's work.

The writer had the privilege of seeing some early films made in this fashion projected on a screen in the home of the inventor, and the third dimensional effect was decidedly noticeable. At that time only close-ups had been arranged, and since then we understand that Mr. Williams has had some very successful long shots developed.

If, in its final refinement, this system gives all the results that are expected of it, third dimensional pictures may be as easily made and projected without expensive change-over of equipment as the present day motion pictures. It will be most interesting to have an analysis made by technical optical bodies on the Williams right angle plane idea, for if it is accepted it will revolutionize the generally accepted theories on the way to obtain third dimensional pictures.

Programs Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 Danceonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dean Archer.
7:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:00 Bostonians, Will Dodge, director.
8:15 NBC, Bavarian Peasant Band.
8:30 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Concert Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
9:30 NBC, Club Valspar: Odette Myrtil, Healey and Gross; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Tal Henry and his orchestra.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maze of Melody.
5:28 Scores; organ recital.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports.
6:09 Sport review; temperature.
6:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
7:45 NBC, Ponce Sisters, vocal duo.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Sandy MacFarlane, songs.
9:00 NBC, National High School Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Domino Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" sketch.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Ken Hockley's Cowboys.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Louie's Hungry Five: Skit.

WNAC, Boston (130kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "The Merry-Go-Round": sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 "Plantation Echoes": recorded.
6:30 "Sweethearts in Song."
6:45 Baron Keyes and Curio Shop.
7:00 Baseball; golf résumé; news.
7:15 "The World in Review."
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn, songs.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Philco Dance Orchestra; "Girl Crazy" Quartet; "Old Stager."
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers: comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Hernandez Brothers, instrumental and vocal trio.
9:15 CBS, Steelcote Harmonizers; vocal duo; Leon Bloom's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Willem van Hoogstraten, conductor.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat: "Camille."
10:45 CBS, Tony Cabooch, one-man show.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Eva Langley.
11:30 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Organ and soloist.
6:00 George Sardella, tenor.
6:15 Bob Burton, popular pianist.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Evening Musicale.
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 Variety program, Cy and Nancy.
7:45 "Etchings in Music."
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:45 Symphonic Hour: soloist; orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1110kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, I. C. A. A. track meet.
5:15 CBS, Arlington Cup Race.
6:15 CBS, The Vagabonds.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:00 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
7:30 "Getting the News While the Public Sleeps," "Tip" O'Neill.
7:45 Varsity Ramblers Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
8:30 CBS, Henry Burbig, monologist; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
8:45 Voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his Orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Jack Denny and his Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Will Osborne and his Orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, JULY 19

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:38 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis Radio Chat.
1:00 NBC, Cleveland Pop Concert Orchestra; Genevieve Rowe, soprano.
2:00 NBC, "In Coldest Africa," Carveth Wells.
2:15 NBC, The Caribbeans; marimba band.
2:30 NBC, Artists Service Program; Gene Austin, tenor; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
3:30 NBC, Balkan Mountain Men.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, Gilbert and Sullivan Gems: soloists; chorus; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, "Through the Opera Glass": soloists; orchestra.
7:27 Announcements; garden talks; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:15 NBC, Russian Singers.
9:45 NBC, Iodent Club of the Air.
10:15 NBC, "Racketeering," John J. Bennett Jr.
10:30 NBC, Goldman Band Concert; Olive Marshall, soprano.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; time; announcement.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

1:00 p. m.—Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, "Music of the Ages": concert orchestra.
2:30 NBC, Lee Sims, piano; Ilo Bailey, soprano; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
4:00 NBC, Ravinia Opera Concert: symphony orchestra.
4:45 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
5:00 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
6:00 Time; weather: review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, "Twenty Fingers of Harmony."
6:30 NBC, Radio Luminaries.
6:45 Microphonians Orchestra.
7:00 NBC, "Over Jordan": sketch.
7:15 Penta Tango Troubadours.
7:30 Studio musical programs.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, "Blow the Man Down."
8:30 WBZA Players.
9:00 NBC, Heel Huggers Harmonies; quartet.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party: soloists; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Symphony Orchestra, Adolphe Dumont conductor.
10:15 NBC, Floyd Gibbons.
10:30 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
11:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
11:15 Harry H. Foisey, organist; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Modern Brevities."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
2:30 CBS, Gypsy Trail.
3:00 Program from Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, French Trio.
5:15 CBS, "Pastorale": chorus, orchestra.
5:45 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor.
6:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
6:30 CBS, Howard Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 "Amazing Facts."
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
7:45 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
8:30 CBS, Parenti's Singing Saxophones.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers: comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Around the Samovar.
9:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Willem van Hoogstraten, conductor.
10:30 CBS, The Gauchos; Argentine.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, Chicago Variety Program.
12:00 CBS, Hollywood Gardens Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:15 a. m.—Organ tones.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 CBS, The Voice of St. Louis; soloists; orchestra.
12:30 CBS, George Lansbury, from London.
12:45 CBS, The Vagabonds.
1:15 CBS, Vocal Art Trio.
1:30 CBS, Columbia Little Symphony.
2:00 Bronchos Orchestra.
2:30 Organ recital.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; soloists; choir.
5:00 "Cavalleria Rusticana" transcription.
6:30 Time and news.
6:45 Vocalist and piano.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 News.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Quaker Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 Noon—NBC, Lanny Ross, tenor.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Cleveland.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

AFRICAN MERCHANTS PLAN BUSINESS DRIVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Plans for a floating exhibition of Australian products and manufactures to call at a number of ports in the Orient, as put forward by the Australian Overseas Mission, are under consideration by Sydney business houses.

It is proposed that the ship fitted out for this purpose should make a tour of places likely to be of value in the expansion of trade. Those already named include Yokohama, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

European Aviation Notes

London

Automobile associations provide touring information and legal aid to motorists. Why not a similar service to members who now fly their own planes? The Automobile Association of England has done just this by making available a library of air routes. The pioneering work has been done by a membership which has rolled up a total of well over 1,000,000 flying miles last year. And no maps of merely British air routes for these members! Routes, maps and information are available for flights to France, Egypt, North Africa and Palestine.

The hire-and-drive-it-yourself system has been extended to aviation in Britain. An airplane rental service has been started in conjunction with the De Haviland Aircraft Company, whereby anyone holding a pilot's license can hire a Moth machine and fly it himself. The pilot is not limited to Britain, either. A holiday cross-Channel is his if he knows the routs and can afford the rates, £6 a day or £12 12s. for a week-end, which compares favorably with the hire of an automobile.

Pilots' certificates on their silver anniversary! The Rev. John Puddoke and his wife wished to achieve this on the actual day itself, but poor weather postponed the event for several days. The test was successful. They are now looking forward to becoming owners of their own plane some day.

Air yachting is becoming as popular a pastime as cruising in luxurious seagoing craft. An air yacht now under construction for the Hon. Ernest Guinness is to have accommodation for eight people. The luxury of sea yacht interior decoration will be followed also. The airplane is powered by three Armstrong-Siddeley Lynx engines, developing a total of 650 horsepower. Mr. Guinness is the owner of the well-known Saro Cloud powered by two American Wright Whirlwind engines

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern daylight saving. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF JULY 20-26

MONDAY, JULY 20

7-7:15—Amos 'n' Andy. NBC—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.
7:30-7:45—Archer Gibson, concert organist. NBC—WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver.
7:45-8—Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra. CBS, to KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.
7:45-8:30—Roxy Symphony Orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver.
8:30-9—Stromberg-Carlson Orchestra; Ines Quinn, soprano. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8:30-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Soloists; Harry Horlick's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WLIT, Philadelphia.
9-9:30—Maytag Orchestra; male quartet. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—General Motors Orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—Real Folks sketch. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS to KYDL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
10:30-11—John McCormick, tenor; Packard Orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
10:30-11—Arabesque sketch. CBS transcontinental.

TUESDAY, JULY 21

7-7:15—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nevada.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
7:15-7:30—Gus Van, songs; orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
7:30-8 — Seeonyland Sketch. "Cinnamon Roses." NBC—WEAF Chain to WBEN, Buffalo, N. Y.
8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
8-8:30—Armstrong Quakers. Remembrance program. NBC—WJZ Chain to WFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8:30-9—National Dairy Virtuosos. Concert Orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Household Program. Soloist, chorus and orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
9:30-10—The Fuller Man. Soloists and orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
10-10:15—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—Reinald Werrenrath and Alumni Glee Club. NBC—WJZ Chain to WGN, Chicago.
10:15-10:30—Tito Guizar, tenor; Vincent Corey's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—Savino Tone Pictures. Soloists, chorus and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
11-11:30—Slumber Music Ensemble. NBC—WJZ Chain to WRC, Washington, D. C.
11:30-12—Dream Pictures. Archer Gibson, concert organist. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFYR, Bismarck, N. D.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22

7-7:15—Little Jack Little. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
7:15-7:30—Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist. NBC—WEAF chain to WSAI, Cincinnati, Ohio.
7:30-7:45—Lee Morse, crooner. NBC—WEAF chain to KSD, St. Louis, Mo.
7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley. NBC—WJZ chain to WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.
8-8:15—Back of the News in Washington. Talk by William Hard. NBC—WEAF chain.
8:15-8:30—Mae Questel, mimic. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
8:30-8:45—Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor. Brahms program. CBS transcontinental.
8:30-9—Mobiloil Concert. Del Staigers, guest trumpet soloist. NBC—WEAF chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Oliver Smith, tenor; Bernard Baker, trombonist; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to WLS, Chicago.
9-9:30—Gold Medal Fast Freight. Quartet and organ. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—"The First Nighter." Sketch, "Made in America." NBC—WJZ chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
9:30-10:30—Palmolive Hour. Listen for "Impressions of George Gershwin." NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
9:30-10:30—Goldman Band Concert. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
10:30-11—Nit Wit Hour. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—String dance orchestra; Martin Johnson, explorer. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

THURSDAY, JULY 23

7-7:15—Little Jack Little. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
7:30-7:45—Phil Cook, monologist. NBC—WJZ chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
7:45-8—The Composer Conducts. Charles Maduro, composer, conducting. NBC—WJZ chain to KOA, Denver, Colo.
8-9—Little Jack Little; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller. Sketch, "Under the Big Top." NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8:45-9—Boswell Sisters, vocal trio. CBS.
9-9:15—Brad and Al, comedy duo; Bert Lown's Orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Arco Birthday Party. "Thackeray." NBC—WEAF chain trascontinental.
9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to WCKY, Covington, Ky.
9:15-9:30—Coty Melody Girl. Welcome Lewis, contralto; orchestra. CBS.
9:30-10—Richard Bonelli, baritone; Maxwell Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—Goldman Band Concert. NBC—WEAF chain to WIBO, Chicago, Ill.
10-10:30—Lewisohn Stadium Concert. Beethoven's "Ninth" or "Choral Symphony" with Philharmonic Orchestra, Willem van Hoogstraten, conductor; soloists; Schola Contorum Choir. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—The Story Behind the Song. NBC—WJZ chain to WCKY, Covington, Ky.
10:30-10:45—Barbara Maurel, contralto; New World Symphony Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—Willard Robison, "syncopated sermons." NBC—WJZ chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
11-11:30—Slumber Music. NBC—WJZ Chain.
11:30-12—Old Stager's Memories. Light opera review with Henry M. Neely. NBC—WJZ chain to KOA, Denver.

FRIDAY, JULY 24

7-7:15—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music. CBS to Reno, Nev.
7-7:45—Major Bowes' Family. The Major's sixth anniversary as director. NBC—WEAF chain to KOA, Denver.
7:15-7:30—Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist. NBC—WJZ chain to WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.
7:30-7:45—Red Goose Adventures. Stories of the old West. CBS to Reno, Nev.
7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley. Program from Halifax-bound S. S. Leviathan. NBC—WJZ chain to KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa.
8-8:30—Baby Rose Marie; orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8-9—Cities Service Concert Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
8:30-90—Old-Time popular song review. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.
9-9:30—Clicquot Club Eskimos; Raymond Knight. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Guiseppe Creatore and his Band; saxophone octet. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.,
9:30-10—Armour Orchestra; soloists; mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Paint Men; soloists. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
10-10:30—Pillsbury Pageant. Toscha Seidel, violin; Theo Karle, tenor; Songbirds' Quartet, mixed voices; Sam Lanin's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—Kodak Week-End Program. Countess Albani, soprano; Men About Town; orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
10:30-11—"Poet's Gold." Poetry readings and music. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. Vaudeville. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
10:45-11—Pollock and Lawnhurst, piano duo. NBC—WJZ chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.

SATURDAY, JULY 25

7:30-7:45—Sonata Recital. Mathilde Harding, pianist; Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
7:45-8—Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra. CBS to KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.
8-8:30—Bavarian Peasant Band. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
8-8:30—Rudy Vallee's Connecticut Yankees. NBC—WJZ chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
8:30-8:45—Henry Burbig, dialect comedian; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
8:30-9—Silver Flute. Sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
8:30-9—Over the Heather with Sandy MacFarlane. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
9-9:30—General Electric Concert Orchestra; Floyd Gibbons. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
9-9:30—National High School Orchestra. From National Camp at Interlochen, Mich. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
9:30-10—Domino Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
9:30-10—Club Valpsar. Belle Baker, John Fogarty, Charles King; orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to WKY, Oklahoma City, Okla.
9:30-10—Lewisohn Stadium Concert. Honegger's "Pacific 231." CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—"Cuckoo." Burlesques of the radio. NBC—WJZ chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
10-10:45—Hank Simmons' Show Boat. Sketch, "Finnigan's Fortune." CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—Kremlin Art Quintet. Russian male voices. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo
11-11:15—Slumber Music. WJZ Chain.
11:15-12:15—"Covered Wagon Days." Historical pageant at the University of Utah depicting history of the Mormons and Salt Lake City, directed by James Cruze, motion picture director. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.

SUNDAY, JULY 26

1-2—Pop Concert from Cleveland. Concert orchestra and soloists. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
1:30-2—Columbia Little Symphony Orchestra; Adele Vasa, soprano. CBS transcontinental.
1:30-2:30—"Music of the Ages." Concert orchestra and soloists. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
2-2:30—Ann Leaf, organist. CBS transcontinental.
2:30-3—Lee Sims, pianist; Ilo May Bailey, soprano; Herbie Kay's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
2:30-3—Gypsy Trail. Gypsy orchestra and soloist. CBS transcontinental.
2:30-3—NBC Artists Service Program. Popular. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.
3-3:30—Moonshine and Honeysuckle. Negro sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.
3-4—Symphonic Hour. Toscha Seidel, violinist, and concert orchestra, featuring Lalo's "Symphonic Espagnole." CBS transcontinental.
4-5—Ravinia Opera Concert, from Ravinia Park, Ill. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
5-6—Gilbert and Sullivan Gems. "Ruddigore" review. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.
6-6:15—"Saki Get Rich." Sketch. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
6:15-6:30—Twenty Fingers of Harmony. Classical piano duo. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
6:30-7—Howard Orchestra; soloists. CBS to WCAU, Philadelphia, Penna.
7-7:15—"The World's Business," Dr. Julius Klein. CBS transcontinental.
7-7:30—"Through the Opera Glass." Soloists and concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
7:30-8—Theatrical Scrapbook. "Fannie Ellsler," dancer. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8-8:15—Enna Jettick Melodies. Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
8-9—Ruth Etting, guest soloist; Dave Rubinoff and his orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to WOAI, San Antonio, Texas.
8:15-8:30—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music. CBS transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—"Blow the Man Down." Sea songs. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
8:30-9—"Harbor Lights." sketch. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
9-9:30—"Around the Samovar." Russian program. CBS transcontinental.
9:15-9:30—Russian Singers. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9:30-10:30—Lewisohn Stadium Concert. "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," Mozart's serenade for strings. CBS transcontinental.
9:45-10:15—Symphony Orchestra, Adolphe Dumont, conductor. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
10:15-10:45—Goldman Band Concert. NBC—WEAF, chain transcontinental.
10:30-11—Slumber Music Ensemble. NBC—WJZ chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
10:45-11:15—Sunday at Seth Parker's. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
11-11:30—Continental String Quartet. CBS transcontinental.
11:30-12—Chicago Variety Program. Popular. CBS transcontinental.
11:30-12—Willard Robison and his Deep River Orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to KOA, Denver, Colo.

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EDUCATIONAL

Holidays Well Used

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

HOW eagerly children who have been away at school look forward to the holidays. No bells, no rules, nothing whatever to do! And how delighted we are to have them all back. For a day or two they do nothing but talk. How gay they are following us around and talking, talking as though they could never cease. They are so pleased with their very own bedrooms, the garden, the dogs, it is so good to be home. Then, quite soon, things seem to fall flat. Dad has to go to the office, Mums must see to the home. There follows the plaint, "I don't know what to do." This is often especially the problem of an only child.

Most parents, if they are wise, expect some small service of their children, and give them the responsibility of at least one daily duty. No doubt, also, various little treats and outings have been planned, with perhaps, in the summer, a visit to the coast. Mothers usually find some time to read each day with their children in the holidays, but there are still many hours taken up with household or social duties and the "only child" is perforce left much alone. Some parents engage a holiday governess, but she is, of course, grown up and the need is for other children.

An Informal Camp

One mother spent many hours planning for the holidays. She tried each time to have some new idea that she could work out with her little daughter, but the child was very full of activity and Mother often found it strenuous work to join in all her pursuits. Then one spring a great idea came to her. She had read longingly of the various summer camps in America. Couldn't she get one or two more children and have a little summer camp of her own in the garden? Sleeping out could only occasionally be indulged in in England, but if the nights could not be spent in the garden the days could, and this garden possessed a somewhat rare joy in the shape of a small bathing pool. There was tennis, and the jumping apparatus, and the wood at the bottom with the little stream. There were meadows beyond that. Surely enough attractive features for other children. Then her thoughts ran on to the surrounding country. Soon she was planning hikes along the Pilgrim's Way, expeditions to near-by places of interest, and week-end picnics in the car.

So she sat down to think it out. It would be expensive to have several other children for the long summer holidays. But why not make a charge? Perhaps she could advertise. Three more little girls could be accommodated. Suppose she charged two or two and a half guineas a week each. That would pay for their food and cover expenses. Perhaps it would run to a holiday governess as well. Would her husband consent? He loved the house full of people, and children especially. Would he let her ask for payment? It could not easily be done otherwise. One maid and a daily help—yes, she would need the governess.

A Few Simple Rules

Presently, all obstacles removed, an advertisement appeared in a well-read newspaper. The result brought another "only child" and a pair of sisters—all with parents going abroad, and so glad and grateful to find such a happy provision for the summer. A vivacious French girl brought her fresh unusualness into the English home.

The days were planned to follow a few simple rules. The two sisters shared a room, and the other girl joined with the daughter. They made their own beds and tidied their rooms, and each had one other duty to help lighten the extra household tasks. Whenever possible, meals were taken out of doors, each one doing her bit to help. Each day had its "program" (the school word "time-table" being carefully avoided). Everything was as unlike school as possible, although regular hours were observed. When the little girls were told "You can go into the pool at 11:30," they busied themselves happily until that hour, but when no time was fixed they were continually worrying to bathe. After the swim, they played tennis, or some other organized game, and the afternoon was usually occupied by a hike (never was it referred to as a walk) or expedition.

Many useful things were learned: How bricks are made—a visit to a near-by brickyard. Where the little river rose. How the village got its name. Maps were drawn of the Pilgrim's Way, and part of the path traversed. One dull day the old church was investigated, and its history unearthed. Another time cameras were taken to the quaint old town four miles away, and its interesting bits recorded. Barrows were discovered on the downs. There seemed no end to places to "hike" to, or for short bus rides. Everybody carried a knapsack, and a stick. Knapsacks contained notebooks, and were useful for apples and biscuits, or sometimes a whole meal was distributed among them.

The hottest days were spent entirely in the garden. The children lived in bathing costumes, and would have lived in the bathing pool if allowed, but a load of clean builder's sand tipped under a shady tree proved a happy diversion. When the few wet days came it was quite a change to play indoors, to arrange stamps, or make blotters and cover boxes from the pages of a wallpaper pattern book. This book was begged from the local builder.

Joy of Doing Useful Things

During these weeks together the four little girls learned the joy of really making and doing useful things. Clothed in old overalls (smocks) they painted the garden chairs and several small gates. They made it their job to clean the summer house. They helped the gardener to mow and mark the tennis lawn. Did it matter that the lines were not always very straight? One child alone might have done the same things, but how different it is to be one of several—the talk and cooperation with one another that means so much. Then how easy it is to obey when another child has to do it too. Going to bed, and getting up, washing hands and brushing hair. Matters for argument, when alone, matter not at all when shared.

Of course, not everybody has bathing pools, not every home has space for extra children, but there is opportunity for planning, and what a difference it makes to the only child. Perhaps the schools are over-organized, perhaps the modern child has little chance to develop initiative, so that, when he is left to his own devices he doesn't know what to do with his freedom. Even so, the home must compete with the school. The child cannot be left with nothing to do but read all his holidays through. Those long holidays! How long are they? Perhaps four months altogether in a year. During all their school-days that is the time we have with our children if they are away at boarding school. Is it not worth taking a great deal of thought, to fill those months full of happy, busy days for ourselves and the children? We shall not find the holidays too long then, even with the only child.

M. J.

Boys and Cartoons

Elements that went into the making of an attitude of interest in world affairs on the part of the boys in this article were:

1. The boys' desire to know how long the business depression is going to last. "Will we are through school and ready to go looking for jobs?"

2. The boys' interest in the cartoons in The Christian Science Monitor, which some of them sell.

3. The fact that their interest was guided by an educator with long experience in progressive education methods.

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GROUP of boys in their later teens were gathered around a cartoonist whom they had invited to come to their club meeting.

"We always look for your cartoons in the papers." "We have an idea for a cartoon but we can't draw as good as our idea is." "We saw headlines, 'Foggy days in Washington,' so we thought of drawing a ship being steered through the fog banks." "Here are pictures each of us drew."

Out of these rapid-fire remarks, the cartoonist gathered what the boys needed him for. As he looked through the drawings they all talked at once, telling what they liked and did not like about each one: "The ship is so big and the pilot's wheel is so small nobody would notice it," was the most frequent comment.

"Yes, you've put in so much your pictures don't tell their story the minute you look at them. Cartoons must do that."

"See. We decided to name the rays of the searchlight, because an ordinary light wouldn't show the way through this kind of fog banks."

"Good! This searchlight gives point to the whole thing. Now while I fix up the easel, you fellows decide on the three things that help most to get your idea across."

Fog banks, the pilot's wheel, and the searchlight were agreed upon. As he drew an oblong, the artist said, "This is a sort of fence to keep our ideas from getting too rangy." Then, "How much of the ship do you really need?"

Getting Down to Business

"The pilot's wheel has to go in anyway, so we'll have to use some part of the ship that's near that."

"All right. Tell me when you think people will know it is a ship." When a mast with rope ladders and a companionway suddenly appeared, the boys shouted, "Now!"

"We'll have to draw the place the searchlight rests on up behind there." "And the wheel below." "And the fog banks off there." These were roughly suggested as the boys' fingers indicated.

The cartoonist was trying out, with faint experimental strokes, the position of the pilot at the wheel. One of the boys put a hand on his arm and said, "We can tell how to draw the pilot because we have a picture of the statue 'The Gloucester Pilot.'"

"Good for you! Where did you get it? I'd like to see it."

"It has gone to be framed. Leonard Crasha, the sculptor who made the statue, gave the picture to us. When he heard we were going to explore the way things were going in the



"We Saw Headlines, 'Foggy Days in Washington,'"

world he thought we might like to have 'The Pilot' in our clubroom. We are the Explorers Club."

"Well, you've decided on something mighty interesting to explore."

The cartoonist turned to the sketches again. "I see that most of you have dressed the pilot in Uncle Sam's clothes."

"Who is Uncle Sam, anyway?" asked one of the boys, arousing a chorus:

"He's Hoover, or whoever's President."

"He's all the people in the United States put together."

"He's public opinion."

"Well, you'll have to think out this pilot business for yourselves. If you stop and think while you're naming these fog-banks, maybe you'll get some ideas about him. I see you have named one of them, 'Unemployment.' Does unemployment in one country have anything to do with people being out of work in another country?"

"Sure! Everything's all mixed up nowadays."

"How about tariff reduction and war debt reduction?"

About the first, the boys were pretty hazy, but their ideas on the second were as clear as this:

"It's Uncle Sam's business to collect the money others owe him, no matter how it affects the ones that have to pay!"

Taking a Second Thought

"But suppose, through its hard effect on countries with which Uncle Sam trades, the war debt bounces back and hits him in the eye? Some of the clearest see-ers think Uncle Sam would be doing better by himself, as well as by other countries, if he started a new deal. Well, we're drawing a cartoon, not just thinking how things are going in the world. But every cartoonist has to do a lot of reading and thinking. I read columns and columns sometimes before I even get a start on an idea. Let's see, now. We were discussing these fog-banks, to see if we could find out who the pilot is—or should be."

"He should be the ones in every country that know most about the way to steer through each fog-bank." "If those were the ones steering we'd sail ahead faster, and get through unemployment quicker." "Instead of being stuck with nothing but a big fog horn blowing!" "Well, we're all in the same boat!" "Guess all the countries are in the same boat and want to make headway through the same fog-banks."

"Well, if that is the case, you've got an idea you can do something with!" Silence a few moments—everyone thinking.

Then the cartoonist stepped back and with half-shut eyes, looked at the drawing. "Which should be the lightest part of the picture?"

"The part right in front of the searchlight." A few swift strokes on the outer portions with the side of the crayon, and the light threw its beams out into the darkness ahead!

Interest now centered on the names of the rays. "What really would throw light on all this hazy business?"

"Put intelligence first. The pilot has



"Who Is Uncle Sam, Anyway?"

got to be able to 'tell' what to do about what's ahead. (Maybe that's why 'tell' is in intelligence!)" While the cartoonist printed this, one of the older boys observed:

"If we had as much brain power as we have horsepower (which has nearly doubled in the last 10 years!) there wouldn't be so many people starving with plenty of everything in the world."

The boy who wanted knowledge printed as the name of the second ray got sat upon: "It's too near like intelligence." However, discussion bore the boy out in his persistent opinion that "you can't get much light without knowledge of facts, which is different from being able to 'tell' what to do about making the facts change to something better."

So knowledge was added to the illuminating feature of the cartoon.

"Seeing ahead the way things ought to be;" "Seeing the way that leads there"; and "Seeing what will happen if the boat isn't steered the right way," were discussed next. Imagination was tentatively decided upon as the best word to cover this.

A Good Ray

While they were watching the word appear in the rapidly repeated parallel strokes the cartoonist used for lettering in the searchlight, one boy said, "We don't need but one more ray. And that ought to be sense of values."

"That surely must be part of the searchlight if it is going to give real light. But how did you happen to hit on that phrase, you fellows?"

"Well, how can anyone tell which way to steer until he knows where he wants to get to? Everybody is rushing around so much nowadays they don't stop to think what they do want." "We didn't know how to say it that short way, but when we heard somebody say sense of values, we knew that was what we wanted, all right."

The cartoonist stepped back. "Well, how does it suit you now? Does it tell one quick story the minute you look at it?"

"Sure!" Several of the boys' drawings are held up beside it. "Some difference!"

"Could you make a cartoon by yourselves now?"

"You bet!" "Thanks to you." "Maybe we'll bring our next one over and show it to you. It might be good enough to use in the paper!"

The Parent

"Brothers"

West Hartford, Conn.

One of the problems attending the bringing up of children is the constant need of adjustment in relation to their contact with children of other families. Some of us have been tempted to think: If only Jack would move out of the neighborhood, there wouldn't be half so much discord! One mother found herself thinking along these lines in connection with a boy about three years older than her son, Ted, aged seven. It had happened often enough to be noticeable that Ted, not ordinarily a "cry-baby," would come home sobbing bitterly at some injustice on the part of the older boy, usually administered physically.

One day, as the mother prepared to go to town, she saw the older boy approaching, and a slight misgiving tried to present itself. Then the thought came to her that both those children had a right to be happy together, and greeting him pleasantly, she said, "Jack, I'm going to town, and I have something to ask you. I have to leave Ted here, and I'd be glad if you would be his big brother until I get back, and watch out for him for me. Will you?"

Two hours later when the mother returned, she found—indeed, something had already told her that she would find—that the time had passed happily for both. A few days later, when she went to the door in answer to a knock, there was Jack holding out a bouquet of roses that he had picked for her. Needless to say, there was no more discord between the two "brothers," and the two often played happily together.

(Mrs.) S. V. C.

Des Moines, Iowa

Dear Editors:

While reading the Parent column today, it occurred to me that my experience with my daughter might be useful to some person similarly situated.

On account of my office work down town, it has been impossible for some years for me to work with my daughter and teach her how to enjoy working about the house, although she had shown some preference for the cooking part of it. She is 15 years of age and has had some domestic science instruction along these lines. I felt that it would be a wonderful help if she would always have dinner ready when I came home in the evening and had often expressed that thought, but did not get the cooperation I wished and this often was the cause of admonishings.

She has always had a flair for anything of a cooperative nature, so I conceived of the idea that we would each take a week at planning the dinners and try to outdo ourselves in serving a well-planned menu at a low cost. When it was my week to plan, I wrote out my menus a few days ahead and did the ordering of the groceries and she followed them out and prepared the dinners. On her week she took entire charge and has done remarkably well, working out new dishes to serve and practically always coming out ahead of me on keeping down the cost.

When this plan had been followed for quite some time, we added a little spice by allowing ourselves to eat Sunday dinner down town if we keep the grocery cost within a certain limit for the week.

It was not my intention to shirk my part of the work at home and whenever she had dinner ready I always took care of the dishes afterward. Sometimes when she has French Club or other necessary work to prevent her having dinner ready, it is not possible for her to get dinner but she always plans her meal so she can get it quickly. It also has the effect of making her come right home from school because she has something to interest her.

(Mrs.) F. D. P.

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ROCKPORT, MASS.

PRESENTING its eleventh annual exhibition, the Rockport Art Association arranges its galleries at the old tavern into three sections; the large exhibition room being devoted to oils, while an adjoining alcove houses water colors, and a smaller gallery contains the etchings, drawings, and designs. Marines and landscapes, still-life arrangements and figure compositions seem to hold a middle course that is neither wholly conservative, nor wholly radical. Bold experimentation is, in fact, lacking, and with few exceptions, the emotional tone is comfortable rather than inspired.

There are some contrasts. In handling and viewpoint, for example, John D. Whiting's "The Golden Days of Sail," the study of a square rigger, is at an opposite pole from Henrietta M. King's "Still-Life," the smooth yet clear-cut arrangement of a potted plant and a skyscraper background.

Perhaps the most daring of the painters is Maurice Compris, whose "Irene" offers the most stimulating of the portrait studies in its fresh vigor of placement upon canvas, its sense of alert young womanhood, and its vivacious treatment of background. While "Irene" shows a more steady, more mature craftsmanship, Compris's "Repose," with its two young girls on a couch, a study in the interplay of angles and pigments, is a more imaginative and more ambitious art adventure.

John Lavalle

While Compris is experimental, John Lavalle is suavely meditative. "Young Woman in Black" presents an interesting study of a tall girl in a black dress, the thin stature accentuated by the introduction in the background of an elongated Gothic figurine. The analogy is apt and provocative.

In his study of a round nude angularly disposed upon a pink drape and a red-brown couch Harold Rotenberg contributes the typical student's composition, replete with potentiality and indications that every artist hopes at some time during his career to fulfill.

The circus again holds the imagination of the artist, and appears in two oil sketches by Barse Miller, one titled "The Elephants Now Go Round," and arranging animals and performers out-of-doors by one of the large tents. The second, and perhaps the more interesting study, is "Heavenly Dots," a spontaneous bit in which the artist has caught the circus hands in an off-moment of diversion beside one of the cars. Barse Miller possesses considerable facility of draftsmanship and mental alertness.

Yarnall Abbott

A deep sense of quietude, rendered emotional through intense color massing, pervades Yarnall Abbott's "Quiet Harbour," a study in rich orange, light green tree masses, and dark shadows. It is as if the stage were being set for a dramatic moment.

Abbott, working in intense pigments held in mass formation, offers a technical opposite to Nicola D'Ascenzo, whose high-keyed colors glint with happy southern sunshine, evoking an opalescent atmosphere both in "Porto Fino" and in "Sestri." Thus are moods variously interpreted.

W. Lester Stevens, Rockport's own painter, has achieved in "Rockport Street" and in "The Old Oak" studies that approach nearly the true flavor of an old New England town. One may sense in the former study something of bleak, snow-bound isolation, the bare steeple and telegraph poles accentuating the loneliness. "The Old Oak," with its red-brown winter leaves, stands above the low-set village that leads on with its orange-toned houses to the green-blue of the sea. Another study with a grim sense of isolation is Samuel F. Hershey's "Harbor Ice," angularly expressed with its jagged ice segments, its boats, and its wharf houses.

A leviathan looming through harbor mist may be found in Herbert Barnett's "The Dredger," while Essex shipyards are given adequate pictorial expression in a sketch by Hoyland B. Bettinger.

Galen Perrett and William Presnal

The marines are of more than usual interest, and include such contrasting studies as Galen Perrett's sunny "Rolling In," and William Presnal's brooding slate-gray, white-tipped "Dark Sea." Spray, combing waves, and the blue-green water of sunny days, however, seem to hold greater appeal. One finds interesting studies of waves in the work of Parker S. Perkins, S. T. Margeson, Love Porter, ships, wharves and lobster pots variously provide material for Marian P. and M. Turner Cooperman, while Sloane, John M. Buckley, and Antonio Girino.

Especially facile in its landscape amphitheater pigmentally constructed is A. T. Hibbard's "Clearing Nor'West," while among the many other painters exhibiting are Herbert Barnett, Reynolds Beal, H. Boylston Dummer, Hal Ross Perrigard, Emile A. Gruppe, Charles P. Gruppe, Anthony Thieme, Elizabeth R. Withington, and Donald B. Barton, whose "Grand Canyon" with its delicate and subtle color modulations offers a canvas of no mean potentialities.

Among the many excellent bits in the black and whites one might note the work of Marjorie F. Bosler, Alice B. Preston, John M. Buckley, Reynolds Beal, Edna G. Valpey, William C. McNulty, Max Kuehne, John J. Barry and Gabrielle De V. Clements.

The sculpture is meager, but gives opportunity to contrast Richard H. Recchia's old style of faithful reproduction, exemplified in "Down and Out," the slumped figure of a man on a park bench, with his new Brancusi style of evolving forms to express an act as shown in "The Eagle" and "Hen Drinking Water." Other sculptors contributing are Viggo Brandt-Ericksen and Leila Usher. D. G.

French Players to Visit Denmark and Sweden

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—A visit of some of the players from the Théâtre Français has been arranged by the Royal Theater of Copenhagen in October of this year. The arrangements have been made through the Swedish member of Parliament, Rolf de Mare, who will give financial assistance, and Director Helmer Enwall of Stockholm as negotiator. The players will also visit Stockholm and perhaps Oslo. The repertoire will consist of the following plays: "The Elegant Lady" and "Scapin's Trickeries," by Molière; "One Cannot Play With Love," de Mussets; "Pilgrims," Vildraes; "The Ravens," Henri Beques; "The Silver Wedding," Paul Geraldy. The company will spend two evenings in Copenhagen, and three in Stockholm. The French Foreign Minister, M. Berthelot, has interested himself in the arrangement, as has the French Minister in Copenhagen, M. Hermite. The party will be under the direction of M. Emile Fabre, the director of the Théâtre Français.

Art and Literature

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

ANYTHING which helps to emphasize the essential unity of the arts will be welcomed by all who appreciate the limitations likely to ensue when workers in one particular field live too narrowly in their own watertight compartment. In the not very remote past the pictorial arts and literature were closely associated, and painters in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found much inspiration in the work of the poets and other writers. Since the wane of the Romantic Movement, however, there has been a tendency for painters and writers to drift apart, and it is certainly questionable whether the content of painting has not been the poorer since it has become unfashionable for painters to produce pictures with literary subjects.

Now, however, there are signs of a much needed rapprochement between arts and letters. A significant feature of the past London season has been the decision of certain well-known and old established firms of booksellers to devote a part of their premises to the exhibition and sale of pictures, prints and drawings. Two pioneers in this new departure have been Messrs. Batsford, who have added a charming picture gallery to their new book-shop in North Audley Street, and Messrs. Bumpus & Co., of Oxford Street, who have secured an annex as a picture gallery and have already held there several successful art exhibitions. Nor has this movement been confined to London only. A few months ago Messrs. Heffer and Sons, the well-known booksellers and publishers of Cambridge, opened a picture gallery on the top floor of their new premises in Sidney Street with a stimulating collection of modern paintings; and this has been followed up by an interesting exhibition of modern etchings.

Again, in return for all the inspiration which painters have received from authors, a young writer, David Garnett, in a preface has recently acknowledged in most generous terms the inspiration he has received from the pictures of his friend the artist Duncan Grant. Now at Messrs. Knoedler's galleries in Old Bond Street we are being given further evidence of the ties which exist between art and literature. Jo Davidson is showing there a collection of the portrait busts of contemporary Men of Letters which he has executed during the past 20 years. This exhibition is being held in aid of the Royal Literary Fund, and a number of autographs and manuscripts by some of the subjects of Davidson's art are being shown in cases among his sculptures.

How widely Jo Davidson has ranged in his interpretation of authorship is seen in this remarkable literary portrait gallery. Here, to mention just a few of the exhibits, are portrait busts of J. M. Barrie, Arnold Bennett, Georg Brandes, Clemenceau, Conrad, Anatole France, Galsworthy, André Gide, Aldous Huxley, Kipling, Pirandello, Bernard Shaw, Rabindranath Tagore, H. G. Wells and Zangwill, and this list, though far from complete, will indicate the international character of the collection. Naturally some are more successful than others, but not one can be pronounced disappointing either as regards technique or character.

Jo Davidson is a vigorous modeler, who dates from the great days of Rodin but has not allowed his own personality to be submerged in his admiration for the French sculptor. He suits his methods to his subjects, and the superb gravity of his Tagore may be contrasted with the humorous bonhomie of his Edgar Wallace. But whatever his subject, Davidson is always sympathetic and succeeds in giving us some hint of the character of the man as well as the mere externals of his appearance. F. R.

Noah in a French Play

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE Ambassadors' Theater, "Noé," miracle play by Andre Obey, beginning June 22, 1931. The cast:

Noé	Michele Saint-Denis
L'ours	Pierre Alder
Le lion	Jean Saran
Le singe	Pierre Assy
L'éléphant	Alexandre Janvier
La vache	Marie Hélène Dasté
L'agneau	Suzanne Maistre
Le loup	Marie-Madeleine Gautier
Le tigre	Marthe Herlin
Japhet	Jean Daste
Sem	Jean Villard
Cham	Aman Maistre
La Maman	Suzanne Bing
Ada	Marie-Hélène Dasté
Sella	Marie-Madeleine Gautier
Noéma	Marguerite Cavadaski
L'Homme	Pierre Alder

Rarely can any company of foreign players have been greeted so heartily by the critics as have been La Compagnie des Quinze from the Théâtre du Vieux-Colombier, Paris. They originally came to London to give a few performances at a private theater only, but so instantaneous was their success that they immediately transferred their activities to the Ambassadors', where the impression they have made upon a wider audience is so good that it is probable their visit will be considerably extended.

All this is as it should be, for La Compagnie des Quinze is admirably equipped at every point. One hardly knows whether to give most praise to the excellence and economy of its settings (it can make a wonderful forest glade out of a few green curtains and red and yellow streamers), the brilliance and balance of its cast, or the freshness and charm of its plays. After the frothy musical comedies, sensational melodramas, and dreary farces which commonly pass for drama in London, the artlessness of this French company's version of the Ark was delightful and engaging. The attempt to write a modern miracle play might have resulted in an offensive failure, a mannered and elaborate simplicity which is the last consequence of ultra-sophistication. But André Obey's play runs the gantlet of this criticism triumphantly; its naïveté rings true, and recaptures the temper of an earlier and less complicated age.

Michele Saint-Denis, as Noah, took all his long speeches in the stride of a practiced rhetorician, volleying out his lines manfully in a style which overmuch preoccupation with the banalities of drawing-room comedy has almost expelled from the British stage. But, besides showing himself an impressive public speaker, M. Saint-Denis revealed an attractive exuberance of humor in his Noah, which was as amusing in his drilling of his colleagues in the Ark as in his three cheers for the first fine day.

The rest of the cast are only a background to throw into relief the character of Noah; but a special word of praise should be given to the animals, particularly to the elephant, who walked on his hind legs like a benevolent elderly alderman, and the cow, whose look of philosophical resignation as she ranged herself reluctantly against Noah on one occasion when things seemed to be going more than ordinarily badly, was one of the delights of the evening. H. H.

Scottish National Academy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Edinburgh

A NATIONAL exhibition, almost entirely, is this year's Scottish Academy. The chief attraction is a memorial collection of works by Sir James Guthrie, president from 1902-1919. Because of the space this beautiful and interesting collection takes, there are no other invited pictures and few have come in from outside.

The Royal Scottish Academy of 1931 has been compared to that of 1903, when Guthrie was president, rather to the disadvantage of the present show—some holding that contemporary Scottish painting has lost something in quality and distinction. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that Scottish painting continues to possess certain definite characteristics which differentiate it from other schools and which give a collection of Scottish pictures a certain distinctive quality of its own. In this lies the attraction to a visitor from London or abroad and the present exhibition is of interest to the many visitors at present in Scotland.

Landscapes in the present show predominate, but the Guthrie award goes to Ian Campbell of Glasgow for his "Self Portrait." A fine Scottish artist who passed on last year—David Muirhead—is well represented, and there are five works by William Crozier, who was probably the greatest of the younger men in Scotland, and a prominent member of the 1922 group. "Roslin," a wooded roadway in gentle light, "Cassis," admirably built up as a design, and "Edinburgh," austere yet with depth of tone, are all characteristic of Crozier, who would have certainly made a name for himself and was already the youngest Scottish Academician.

Stanley Cursiter's seascapes strike a fresh note. The atmosphere of "In the Orkneys" is typical of these northern islands. The companion picture "Linklater and Greig" gives the irresistible force and movement of the Atlantic. William MacTaggart's "White House" and "An Interior" are emphatic in form and handling, while R. B. Thomson's Edinburgh view "From a Tenement Window" gives an unexpectedly delightful sense of breadth of lighting.

The color of S. J. Peploe's "Landscape" is lovely, and John Duncan's "Eriskay" is a work which has the inspiration one expects from an artist who long has been a Celtic student. He it was who first urged Mrs. Kennedy Fraser to go to the Outer Isles and gather the folk songs. Of his Hebridean shorescapes perhaps Iona has been the profoundest source of his inspiration, but in "Eriskay" we have him at his best.

In the sculpture rooms several foreign pieces are shown but the Scottish sculptors make a good show. Dr. Pittendreigh Macgillivray, the Sculptor Royal, has three exhibits typical of his versatility. "Colonel Edward Cornwallis" (founder of Halifax) by J. Massey Rhind is soon to cross the Atlantic and be erected in that town. William Lamb of Montrose has a number of outstanding exhibits.

In the architectural section a feature has been made of a series of designs by American architects.

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Lilian Harvey in the Ufa Talking Picture, "Three of the Gasoline Station." Courtesy of Ufa

The Talkie in Germany

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Berlin

THE talkie is proving a boon to the German film industry, and its effects are already apparent in the development of screen drama typical of German character and culture. The talkie, first utilized almost exclusively for the production of musical operettes, is now being turned to more serious films.

The German operette films, which were among the first successful sound films of German origin, had a distinct note of their own which distinguished them from cinema films from abroad. The actors did not step forth, sing a piece of music and then return to plain conversation while the play continued, as it is done on the stage and as it has been seen and heard in so many American film operettes. In Germany, the whole film was dissolved into music and rhythmical motion.

In the best known film of this kind, entitled "Three of the Gasoline Station," the actors for instance would not walk up to a car and then pose for a song, but they would dance up to it, dance into it, fill in the gasoline in movements following the rhythm of the music. Thus music, song and motion were one entity. True, it was at times grotesque, but it was amusing, not stiff and more adapted to the continual motion and shifting of scenery of the motion picture.

Here is the point where many German film producers are departing from the beaten track and are pursuing their own way. They have not studied merely the technical side of the talkie, but they have also investigated its innermost qualities, one might almost say its cultural and intellectual side.

Talkies Defined

The talkie is not a play and is not a substitute for a book although conversations are possible, they declare. A play is visited and a book is read by a certain class of persons. The essential feature of the film is its universality. This was achieved by the silent film permitting every spectator to use his own imagination and to place into the actor's mouth words familiar to him. Thus the simple servant girl and the intellectualist could see the same film at the same time and both enjoy it. Indiscriminate use of words threatens to shatter the delicate atmosphere of imagination which has made of the film a new art.

Thus many German producers have now come to the conclusion that the use of words should be reduced to a minimum. They avoid stage dialogue or book conversations spoken from the screen. A well-known German producer recently declared that words should be spoken in films only where they are needed for clearness or where they can increase the vigor of a scene. The imagination of the audience must once more come into its own rights.

Authors and playwrights, it is held here, should be educated to write the new type of scenario demanded by the talkie. Already a few of the leading German authors are doing this. Carl Zuckmayer has written his latest stage play, "Der Hauptman von Korpnivk" quite in the film manner, using 23 scenes.

A Dreyfus Film

The Germans have produced a number of fine serious talking films, some of which are already beginning to correspond to these ideas. "Ariane" is one, taken from the book by Claude Anet. "Three Days of Love" is another—an excellent, strong, proletarian play. The German version of the "Beggars Opera," which was converted into a film, and the talkie, "The Murderer of Dimitri Karamasoff," should also be mentioned. The latter was taken from Dostoievski's book, "The Brothers Karamasoff." It is a typical example of the difficulty of converting a serious, almost philosophical literary work into a talking picture.

Among the German historical talkies, the "Dreyfus" film stands out. It is a simple unemotional report of the events in which the French army captain was involved. It gave an excellent opportunity for the use of the spoken word in the scene in which Emil Zola addresses the court.

When a historic film deviates only slightly from the straight course of pure reporting, it loses its historic and educational value and becomes misleading, as cinema audiences in Germany have experienced. If used for political propaganda, national or international, such a talkie may exercise much influence, as the cinema audience on the whole goes to enjoy without discrimination. Reading a newspaper one knows its party, but seeing a film one seldom thinks of the political attitude of its producer.

Many stage actors are engaged in film work, including Fritz Kortner, Emil Jannings, Werner Kraus, Otto Wallburg, Kaethe Dorsch, Carola Neher, Ralph Arthur Roberts, Renate Mueller.

Lilian Harvey and Mady Christians speak German, English and French. Emil Jannings speaks German and English; Ralph Arthur Roberts knows German and French.

Nationalistic Problems

The German film producers point to the necessity of paying consideration to the mentality of the audience apart from mastering the problems of technics and diction. The silent film at times encountered difficulties when sent to other countries. Despite the wide scope it left for the imagination, its contents and manner of acting often clashed with the view, habits and feelings of another people. This difficulty is increased in the talking film. Thus efforts are made in Germany to write an entirely new version of the film for each country. A mere translation is not deemed sufficient.

All this adds to the expense of producing films and tends to cut down exportation as well as importation. The German film production fell from 224 silent films in 1928, the last year of the unimpaired reign of the silent film in Germany, to 146 films (95 of which were talking) in 1930. At the same time importation experienced a still greater reduction from 263 silent films in 1928 to 138 films (56 of which were talking) in 1930. All figures pertain to films that have passed the censor.

While in 1928 the foreign film exceeded the German by 89, in 1930 the German film outdid the imported by eight, despite lower production.

H. S.

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'Late Night Final'

By J. T. GREIN

London

I WOULD not speak at length about the play, which is known in America. To Londoners it was a revelation of a certain type of journalism of which they know but echoes—a terrible scramble, regardless of all human feelings, to push up the circulation quand même. But, while we may dislike the theme, we cannot deny the power and dramatic instinct of the author. It is stark realism unrelieved, as thrilling as it is repellent; one of those slices of worldly life that are significant of the era, and instructive, too.

One peculiar feature this work possesses. It makes enormous demands on the strength and endurance and on the power of characterization of the actors. Any failing, any hesitation on their part would be destructive to the action, would show them up in merciless exposure.

In the London production of "Late Night Final," with English and American actors under the firm guidance of Mr. Raymond Massey, there is a unity of conception and execution unrivaled on London's stage. From first to last the pace is swift and serried; one thinks of soldiers trained in masterly fatigue drill. To some of the English players this velocity, this torrential pouring out of the dialogue in unison with the march of the action, must have been an ordeal, yet none of them betrayed it in their portrayals; barring the pronunciation of certain portions of the dialogue in American jargon, homogeneity reigned.

Nor did the producer coerce them into violating their personalities. All demands were purely technical. He felt that the human chord vibrates in the same way all the world over; so he let the interpreters reveal their inner feelings as they were moved by them. We felt this most keenly in Mr. Massey's own reading of the editor pursuing his repellent job for all it was worth, yet inwardly rebelling against the outrage upon his real character, so that he sighed in relief when his proprietor sacked him for his softness of heart.

We felt it even more in Miss Louise Hampton's pathetic creation of the woman who was the pitiful victim of the journalistic "stunt." She came fresh from another play in which she was the wife of a murderer ("Payment Deferred"); the two charactery were in a certain sense analogous. Yet how entirely different she was in either in the outpouring of her grief.

Both impersonations were restrained and subdued, but while in the last-named play she was merely a shadowy character, she became the central figure in "Late Night Final." Even after her self-sought removal from the scene the memory of her survived. We saw her constantly in our mind's eye—that tearful face, that agony at the telephone pleading for mercy from her journalistic persecutors, and pleading in vain, until her voice broke in sobs betokening despair of hope and faith, of life itself. I need not enlarge upon what followed—the tragedy enacted in the adjacent bedroom, a mere cry conjuring it up to our vision. Only actresses deserving to be called great can thus evoke the unseen reality; only great actresses who feel that the deepest grief expresses itself in restraint can rivet an audience by forgetting all that is theatrical and vehement. Miss Louise Hampton's mater dolorosa in "Late Night Final" is a masterpiece of artistic discretion and human understanding. Her work alone would be the making of a less dramatic play. But she is surrounded by a cast of singular aptitude—an alliance between English and American players of rare harmony.

Regimenting Russian Artists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW — The Soviet ideal of planned regimentation has made its influence felt even on the class that in most countries is most individualistic—the artists. There is a growing practice of attaching painters, sculptors and engravers to institutions, which pay them regular salaries and instruct them as to just what subjects they shall depict. Last year, for instance, 347 artists were sent into industrial regions and large state and collective farms, and commissioned to paint scenes of new Soviet life.

Using the industrial phraseology that is habitually employed in Russia in discussing literature, art and drama, the publication "Soviet Art," complains that "the artists did not receive from their organizations definite production assignments" and that, as a consequence, "we had unsatisfactory production."

The Rabis, the artists' trade union, has now decreed that "the sending of artists must be carried out in strict correspondence with production plans, and every artist must receive a definite concrete assignment as regards production and theme, connected with proposed exhibition," as for example "For the strengthening of the defensive capacity of the Soviet Union," "The Storm of the Second Five-Year Plan," etc. It would not seem that under this system much room is left for the wayward caprices of the "artistic temperament."

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BOSTON, MASS.

The Kaleidoscope

NOT a little of the popularity of the Gilbert and Sullivan revivals now current in New York is probably due to sticking to Gilbert's text and to trying to bring as much as possible out of the music. When this Milton Aborn company was in Newark with "The Mikado" the Ko-Ko of the cast injected dialect verses with contemporary references into "The Flowers that Bloom in the Spring." This was going a bit beyond the limit, which he had reached in his encore verses for "I've Got a Little List." One difficulty about revising Gilbert is that substituted or altered verses fall a bit noticeably short of matching the felicity and ingenuity of the original.

The What and the How

Are not those who ask for revision of Gilbert's lyrics missing a rather large point? The way the thing is done counts as much as the thing itself. These operas were designed to be performed with style, with wit and with musicianly feeling. So performed, the familiarity of the material only adds to the spectators' enjoyment of the way the thing is done. For a comedian to complain that he needs fresh material in a Gilbert and Sullivan lyric would seem to be equivalent to an admission that he cannot maintain a quality of performance interesting enough to hold the audience on its own merits.

Pursued by Success

Ever since Fredric Marsh played Tony in "The Royal Family" he has been pursued by his success in imitating certain superficial mannerisms of John Barrymore. Mr. Marsh is so much concerned that reviewers of his later pictures have commented on his Barrymore style that he is no longer bothered about what happens to the spelling of that proofroom eluding first name of his. He knows that he is facing a situation that has spoiled the career of more than one promising player who has overcapitalized his ability as mimic. For the better the mimic the better his chance of losing his own stage personality.

Ina Claire Knew Better

Ina Claire, who also appeared in "The Royal Family," is even more of an accomplished mimic than Mr. Marsh. But she has so cleverly nidden that ability from all but a few friends since the days when she presented imitations of Harry Lauder in vaudeville that few suspect it. Those who do know derived a number of extra giggles out of some of the flicks of mimicry she tossed into the film in which Mr. Marsh was encouraged to copy Barrymore and to caricature the copy.

Mass Authorship

Many difficulties are being encountered in translating a recent New York play into a talking film that will make neat turns around all the don'ts in the Hays producing code. Fourteen writers have had their tries at it, and Martin Flavin proposes that screen credit for the released picture be simply stated as "Story by the Authors League of America."

"Five and Ten"

After going through a period of unsuitable stories, Marion Davies strikes on something congenial in "Five and Ten," a film version of Fannie Hurst's story of the same name. Miss Davies here has opportunity to be humorous and laughable in embarrassing situations, a quality of fun-making that is quite her own. In her new picture she has such a scene in which she attempts to propose marriage to a youth of the socially elect. He refuses her gently, humorously, firmly. Having Leslie Howard as leading man is a help, too, for he knows how to get effects by mental quirks. Also in the cast are Richard Bennett and Kent Douglass.

"Sherlock Holmes" Again

William Gillette did everything possible to keep a British flavor in his dramatization of Conan Doyle's character of Sherlock Holmes. It had to be so, as many of the super-detective's turns of action and thought sprang out of his nationality. No plays or films since Gillette's based on the Doyle character have so well caught this flavor as the new British film, "Sherlock Holmes's Fatal Hour," with Arthur Wontner in the title rôle. The atmosphere evoked, and neatness of the suspense intensification and timing, make this an altogether enjoyable mystery story. E. C. S.

Eighteenth Vienna Biennial

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLORENCE—Antonia Maraini, the well-known sculptor, has now, in his capacity as Secretary-General, presented to the head of the Italian Government, Signor Mussolini, the project for the eighteenth of the Biennial Exhibitions of Art to be held at Venice in 1932. This exhibition will differ from the preceding ones in that participation will be solely by invitation, whether Italian or foreign.

For each foreign nation having a pavilion of its own at the exposition a national delegate will be appointed whose office it will be, in accord with the Secretary-General, to decide which artists or which individual works of art of that nation shall be invited. Only members of those foreign nations which have a pavilion will be invited to participate.

The head of the Government has approved the projects laid before him, and has further approved the inclusion in the exhibition of a section of decorative Venetian art, a musical festival, and courses and congresses on contemporary art to be held during the period of the exhibition.

Antonia Maraini who, in his capacity as Secretary-General has, by his energy, judgment and ability, done so much to develop the scope, importance and quality of these biennial exhibitions, also, at the interview, presented to the head of the Government photographs of the great monument to Pier Fortunato Calvi which he has now completed and which will shortly be placed at Pieve di Cadore to substitute the one destroyed during the war. The commission for this work was placed with Professor Maraini four years ago by Signor Mussolini. Together with these photographs were presented others showing the splendid bronze doors inlaid with silver, made by Maraini for the Basilica of San Paolo at Rome to replace those made at Constantinople in 1070 and which were destroyed by a fire in 1823.

Cross School Incorporated

With the backing of the Civic Club and business men of Boothbay Harbor, Me., the A. K. Cross Art School has been incorporated as a permanent endowed institution. Subscriptions are now being sought to enlarge this endowment of a school that has done widespread good work by correspondence in helping students gain the artist's vision of life, form and color by means of the Cross system. The endowment would make it possible to lend additional assistance to needy pupils among the thousand or more persons all over the world who are now enrolled. There will be a summer session at the school this year, for personal instruction, lasting 10 weeks.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Romani's 'Fedra' at Covent Garden

By HERMAN KLEIN

LONDON

IT IS rather difficult to give a clear idea of the opera tangle now existing in this city, though no mystery attaches to the somewhat curious processes which by degrees have brought it about. Six months ago one perceived the first indications of a clash of interests between Sir Thomas Beecham and the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate. When a fusion of those interests became impossible and the destination of Mr. Snowden's promised subsidy was at last definitely allocated, via the British Broadcasting Corporation, to the promoters of the so-called "International Season," the variance became obvious. While the syndicate pursued the even tenor of its way, Sir Thomas engaged the Russian Company from Paris, with Chaliapin as the sole star, and took the Lyceum Theater for May and June—the six best weeks of the season.

It has been a great rivalry, albeit minus a decided victory for either side; the struggle, indeed, being not even yet quite over. But each has scored points. The Russians have done well at the Lyceum, thanks to wealthy and powerful allies. The German season at Covent Garden, which had been sold out in advance, was a guaranteed financial success.

The Italian season, however, has now suffered heavy losses, and must inevitably bite a goodly mouthful out of the subsidy. The worst sufferers have been the well-nigh forgotten protagonists of the native produce, to wit, the much-belauded Imperial League of Opera (with its subscribed fund of £40,000 in a state of "suspended animation"); and the old Carl Rosa Opera Company at the end of its 55 years' tether—that is to say, practically for lack of working capital, "down and out." These helpless concerns have simply been condemned to stand by and watch.

Serafin Conducts

Competition has brought certain additions to both Russian and Italian repertoires; but the present writer proposes to deal here only with the latter, and with no more than two in particular. Unfortunately neither can be said to have fulfilled managerial hopes of a return for the outlay on an expensive mise-en-scène. "La Forza del Destino" proved especially disappointing, in view of the run that there has recently been on the operas of Verdi's middle period, not only in Italy, but in Germany, Austria and America. But the wiser prophets foretold no sudden success for the revival of an opera based upon so dull and tedious a libretto as that of "La Forza del Destino."

It contains some melodious and attractive music, some moments of genuinely fine Verdi that are eminently worth hearing, and is therein akin to certain of Shakespeare's lesser known plays which are only mounted for the sake of scenes of particular beauty that would otherwise be lost to the stage. It enjoyed the advantage of an exceptionally strong cast, as well as the highly capable direction of the gifted Milanese conductor, Tullio Serafin, who now reappeared at Covent Garden after an absence of several years. Moreover, the part of the heroine, Leonora di Calatrava, served as the medium of a triumph for Mme. Rosa Ponselle, who lost no opportunities for the effective display of her individual and striking gifts, with Pertile, Benvenuto Franci and Pasero for her chief coadjutors.

Rosa Ponselle

The presence of Mme. Ponselle was no doubt accountable for the second quasi-novelty of the Italian season, Romano Romani's "Fedra," an opera in two long scenes, more or less founded upon the famous tragedy by Racine in which Sarah Bernhardt was wont to delight the world with her magnificent assumption of Phedre. Inasmuch as it was virtually a failure when originally produced at Rome in 1915 and had not been heard since then, either in Italy or anywhere else, the choice of this work for performance at Covent Garden seemed otherwise a trifle difficult to explain. Nevertheless, it was judged strictly on its merits as a typical specimen of modern music-drama, and one would have felt even glad to welcome it as an interesting example of the Puccini school had it proved to be such in point of fact. But something more than ordinary talent, ordinary resource, ordinary inventive skill, was requisite in order to depict with adequate musical power one of the most tragic stories in the whole range of Greek tragedy.

To be quite candid, Signor Romani did not carry enough guns for the worthy execution of such a formidable task. His opera may be sufficiently vivid and colorful in a pictorial sense, lacking neither in melodramatic action nor wealth of clever technical treatment alike of a vocal and orchestral description. What one looks for in vain in his score are signs of originality, of a true flair for the building up of climaxes and the achievement of an operatic structure replete with cumulative musical interest. We got tired of the "vain repetitions" of familiar devices and conventional effects long before the work had run its appointed course.

A Relief from Declamation

An oasis in the desert that brings relief and peace to the spectator is the moment after the departure of King Theseus (one had nearly written King Marke) on his hunting expedition, leaving Fedra guarded temporarily by her faithful attendant, the Nutrice. She reposes upon her couch, exhausted by the excitement of the festal revels and the misery of watching Ippolito and her youthful rival, Carlia, when gently the old nurse starts to soothe her with the refrain of some song of her childhood. Soon she joins in, and the two are humming in "thirds and sixths," without a word of text, but simply "à bouche fermée," for perhaps a score of bars or so, not more.

The effect of this brief contrast before the whirl of the drama is renewed is quite lovely, and provides perhaps the sole touch of originality in the musician's handling of his theme. For the most part he condemns his characters to the utterance of strenuous declamatory passages, sustained at the top of their voices, whilst limiting his orchestra either to dances full of Eastern color or a more or less obvious running commentary upon the events of the story.

Recalling Bernhardt

There remains the redeeming memory of Mme. Ponselle's remarkable impersonation of Fedra. It is beyond question the most powerful and impressive figure in that talented artist's gallery of operatic portraits; and if it was her ambition to transfer to the lyric stage something of the quality of Sarah Bernhardt's wonderful delineation of the character, it must be acknowledged that the singer has by no means failed in her object. From first to last her technical mastery enables her to accomplish this boldly and securely, while the beauty of her voice and the intelligence of her phrasing do the rest. She likewise looks the Athenian queen to the life, dressing the part superbly, whether in cloth of gold or in royal purple velvet, and accompanying every gesture with a fitting dignity and significance.

Neither as to costumes nor the general mise-en-scène of the opera could an adherence to the purely Greek models of the period be claimed, but the effect on the whole was picturesque and harmonious. A new Spanish tenor, Antonio Cortis, revealed an organ of unusual charm in the rôle of Ippolito, while Cesare Formichi paid a brief visit to London on his way from the United States to Italy in order to fill his original part of King Theseus.



The Philadelphia Orchestra Playing in Robin Hood Dell, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, for a Summer Season of Eight Weeks.

Concerts in London

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

WITH the Guild of Singers and Players lately celebrating its five hundredth concert, one might suppose it to be an ancient institution. Not in the least. The guild was founded in May, 1921, and has done much in a short time. There was nothing short though about the views that led to its foundation. Subsequent events have but confirmed the policy. If concert-giving was a heavy burden in 1921 for all except "star" artists, by now the burden has doubled when rising costs and dwindling returns have affected the "concert industry" adversely. Correspondingly the guild's system of coöperation among artists has risen in value. Members divide the musical and financial responsibilities of concert-giving. The five hundredth concert, given at Wigmore Hall on June 18, was typical of the scheme at its best.

Two accomplished young artists and a newcomer shared the evening. Murray Lambert and Esther Fisher, violinist and pianist, began, centered and ended with Sonata No. 1 in B minor (Bach), Sonata No. 3 (Bax), and Sonata No. 2 in A major, Op. 100 (Brahms). In between Jessie King sang two big groups of songs. The Bax Sonata was a metaphorical as well as literal center. Miss Lambert has the right temperament and technique for modern music, which she plays with intense conviction. She is never better than when acting the advocate (and a charming one!) for British music. Miss Fisher, intelligent and adaptable, made a first-rate traveling companion; her Bax was strong and poetic, her Brahms playing warm and musical. The Bach Sonata was least satisfactory; possibly because it was not the best choice for an opening work. The passage work is (and sounded) tricky, and the right poise between the instruments is difficult to find and hold.

Jessie King

Jessie King was a pleasant surprise—a young singer with a fine voice, genuine musical feeling, and the kind of training in which right and adequate technics have become second nature. She was good in old songs by Caccini, Rontani, Paradies and Bach; even better in modern ones. Her singing of "Ich atmet' einen linden Duft" and "Liebst du um Schönheit" by Mahler, had sensibility. "Scythe Song" by Hamilton Harty was delightfully done—simple, direct and bright with atmosphere. Oddly enough, her Brahms seemed to fall between two sets of sympathies. "Ein Sonett" and "Botschaft" require a style different from that of today, but as Brahms is still sufficiently near for young musicians to think they know about him, they frequently skim along his music without looking into its depths.

The four hundred and ninety-ninth concert of the guild, which took place in Wigmore Hall two nights earlier, was on a lower rung of success. Or perhaps one should say rungs, for the singer, Marie Howes, was ahead of her collaborators in every way. Marjorie Edes ('cello) played in a careful, conventional manner that did not "get across." Dorothy Wilson went to the other extreme and overran the piano. Both were getting their experience. Marie Howes, with a wide background of music makings at Oxford, has got hers, and is wise enough to strike out a line for herself. Many old Italian and French arias are still scarcely known. Thanks to her an aria by Domenico Gabrielli, another by Bernardo Gaffi, and a Solo Cantata by Rameau were included in the program. Quick intelligence and dramatic style characterized her performance.

J. Campbell McInnes

The recital which stood out from the week's music was that given by J. Campbell McInnes at Wigmore Hall (June 17) on his return from Canada. He has not sung here since before the war. His artistry had not been forgotten. At first, in a group of songs by J. W. Frankh, Bach and Purcell, only the dark colors of his voice were apparent; the austere aspects of his style. The quality was majestic but broke a little at moments of climax from pressure of feeling. Group 2 began with "Is My Team Ploughing?" by Butterworth. The contrasting vocal colors in the tense dialogue were admirable. From then onward Mr. McInnes held his audience in an ever strenghtening grip. At the last came Brahms's "Four Serious Songs" charged with a world of emotions, the singer moving on a steady plane of mastery. For sheer beauty his mezza voice remains in the memory.

A few nights later Edward Forsyth gave a song recital at Wigmore Hall. He has a vigorous voice not yet sufficiently trained to make it malleable, and the temerity to storm the heights in music. Some discomfort must be condoned as this was a first recital, but even then Mr. Forsyth's breath control should not have been so easily upset. A breath-comma, like a hole between the words "einsame Thräne" spoiled "Die Mainacht" by Brahms. The long sostenuto of Schubert's "Nacht und Träume" also was too much for him. It is a good thing for young singers to study famous songs, but a bad thing to challenge comparison in public. Besides everybody has something they can do well. Old Scottish songs are Edward Forsyth's "Forte" and he sings them in a simple, earnest, manly way. His group at the end of the program was excellent. Four songs by Christopher le Fleming introduced a young composer who treats the voice well and who has a quiet aristocracy in style. He is apt, however, to consider the musical line of his songs at the expense of words. This brings about such contradictions in terms as a marked change of harmony on the word "changeless," or a long-sustained note on the word "run"!

Evelyn Mardon

Æsthetic contradictions of another kind came into Evelyn Mardon's performance at Rudolf Steiner Hall. As "straight" singer, reciter, and exponent of children's songs at the piano she put together a varied program. Her "straight songs" were there to supply contrast, but as performances they were make-weights. The Recitations and Character Impressions stood in a different class. She has some ability in this direction, and by musical diction and deftly implied acting brings in review diverse characters. More particularly she affects the old French style and does Dobson's "Proverbs in Porcelain" rather prettily. But it strains credulity almost to the breaking point to see her switch off—still wearing eighteenth century silks and hoops—into the monologue of a Devonshire farmer on golf! The Children's Songs are her best things and strike one as her métier. "Fishing," "Sneezles," "Kangaroo and Dingo" and all the rest were sung with gay insouciance, she got every word over to the audience, and accompanied herself briskly meantime.

M. M. S.

Los Angeles Philharmonic Completes First Decade

The First Decade of the Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles. By Caroline Estes Smith. Los Angeles: United Printing Company. $5.

In her book on the Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles, Mrs. Caroline Estes Smith, the present manager of the orchestra, has given an interesting account of the founding and growth of this important organization since its modest beginnings. While much of the material covering almost 300 pages is necessarily statistical, it is presented in readable form, succinctly told and profusely illustrated, and without omitting generous appreciation of the many concerned with the welfare of the band, it becomes as the narrative progresses, a real tribute to William Andrews Clark Jr., the backer of the orchestra.

Also, whether intentionally or not, the volume is an eloquent memorial of Walter Henry Rothwell whose figure stands out in vivid relief throughout the story. A figure romantically pathetic for the most part, because his great gifts as an organizer and builder, as well as conductor, were not fully appreciated by his personal public; were only sensed by his few intimates who knew the real artist within the man, and who passed before real recognition was accorded him.

Here was an executive conductor who molded his men into a flexible playing ensemble whose virtuosity has been praised by visiting conductors during all the seasons since; one who made such an imprint, individually and collectively on his players through his vision and thorough training that the effects may still be discerned and will undoubtedly long remain. Mrs. Smith remarks that rarely is a man found who can separate personalities from fundamentals as he did. "Mr. Rothwell knew no compromise in making music," she writes. "It could be done only in one manner, that is in striving toward supreme consummation. He gave of himself unstintingly, for music's sake. A severe taskmaster, he was even more demanding of himself than of the men of the orchestra. The City of Los Angeles will owe him homage as long as the finer side of life remains an integral part of its existence."

One has only to read the programs from season to season to note the enlarging field and—finally—to have heard Mr. Rothwell in those latter days to realize that here was a man who approached large stature. If Mrs. Smith did nothing else in her book but make this impression on the reader, she would have done a noteworthy piece of work.

But there is more than this. The account of the Hollywood Bowl enterprise, closely interwoven with the work of the Philharmonic Orchestra, is of sustained interest. If the acknowledgment of praise due to Artie Mason Carter who is generally admitted to have done more for the success of the Bowl concerts than any other one person—if this acknowledgment seems a little meager, it is probably because of the limitations of space or perhaps it seemed a side issue in Mrs. Smith's main story.

In closing her discussion of the Bowl, Mrs. Smith writes: "The Bowl concerts have assumed each year new and added importance in the musical life of the nation."

Valuable and most interesting are the complete programs; the record of guest conductors and premières of new compositions. One is astonished at the number of native composers, especially Pacific coast writers, who have been considered worthy of a hearing. The survey of the personnel of the orchestra includes many names of international repute.

All in all a unique book of its kind, reflecting credit on its compiler and on the subject with which it deals; a book of interest to anyone concerned in musical affairs at large, especially those interested in the rise of the symphony orchestra in America.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A special matinée given at the Palace Theater of some new British "shorts" included "Peace and Quiet," and "Rodney Steps In." The first was an amusing comedy-drama, written round the adventures of a timid hypochondriac who succeeds to a barony and large estates. On his arrival to take up his inheritance he finds it in the possession of a gang of crooks, but Lord Marsham proves himself, mainly by his wit, a match for all of them. In the end he settles down comfortably in the possession of his property, and marries the charming young girl who has helped him to his triumphs. As Lord Marsham, Herbert Mundin makes the most of his facial play. There is plenty of knock-about and some good dialogue, and the whole is supported by an adequate cast. The settings, photography and recording are all good, and the whole should make a capital entertainment and supporting film.

"Rodney Steps In"

"Rodney Steps In" is a crook drama with a decidedly original and romantic denouement. Richard Cooper plays his usual fatuous part in his usual effective manner. He finds himself involved with a lady crook, whom he has rescued from the clutches of the police. But she is not so crooked as she seems, and the end is happiness for everybody. The photography and recording are good, and the dialogue witty and neat. Leo Sheffield, the popular Gilbert and Sullivan star, makes an effective appearance as a comic butler. This also should be a good supporting film.

Romance of London

G. & L. Films Ltd. are issuing a good series of Romance of London films in 12 sections. The first three have already been shown under the titles of "London Peace," "Wonderful Westminster" and "A Day in June." The first includes some interesting pictures of a colonel introducing his nephew to Chelsea Hospital and also various royal palaces in London. The second comprises, amongst others, visits to the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey, while the third of the series, "A Day in June," shows the Trooping of the Colors, Trafalgar Square, the Mansion House and some interesting remains of Old London. The series will make a complete historical record of London of world-wide interest.

The Movietone News continues its enormously popular career at the Avenue Pavilion. Amongst the latest items is a remarkable interview with Mahatma Gandhi. In this interview the Mahatma is asked some very pertinent questions by the interviewer, one of which is whether he is in favor of prohibition, to which he answers in an emphatic affirmative. To a question as to the clothing he will wear if he comes to England in the autumn he replies guardedly, that whatever he does wear it will certainly not be western costume. The remainder of the program is taken up with views of the recent sporting events in England, and of the activities of the King and the Prince of Wales.

G. F. A.

On Record

THE music which Richard Strauss made to match Molière's "Le bourgeois gentilhomme" drew extensive comment and much praise when it first came before a Viennese public. Now it has been made available to all of us who may not frequent the State Opera of that Austrian city for this new work of the composer who seems to some to have attained the greatest musical stature of his time is intrusted to a series of four records by Victor. Played by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra under the leadership of Clemens Krauss, director of the Vienna State Opera, with Otto Schulhof for the relatively important piano part, this suite is unfolded with brilliance and clarity.

The Fencing Scene

Since the suite is still unheard in many cities, the matter, as well as the interpretation, may bear a little comment. The present version begins with a sharply etched Overture which boasts a rapid, eager theme, in outline, harmonization, and orchestration quite characteristically Straussian. The first scene, "Jourdrain le bourgeois," presents a sympathetic portrayal of the man, with a romantic theme to indicate his aspirations and longings. Scene two brings a surprise to those Strauss devotees who know him principally from his tone poems. For here we find a classic grace and delicacy, an adoption of the manner and the style, as amazing as it is impressive. And if Strauss was by any chance attempting to prove that he could follow the present trend toward classic simplicity of form and content, surely he succeeded, and at the same time quite outdistanced his contemporaries.

The scene given over to the Fencing Master is sheer delight. A rippling, dashing, amazingly clever section, it calls into play a gracile piano part to accent the score. In the music for the Entry and Dance of the Tailors one finds an arresting thematic charm. Here Strauss has given full sway to romance and glamour, and has, in addition, infused with rhythmic vitality a section full of decoration and intricacy. In a "Minuet of Lully" he has captured the spirit and the bright charm of his source, evolving a dulcet, gently muted piece.

Ravel Moussorgsky

In the "Courante" which follows are the quick, lively zest of the dance and the orchestral skill of the composer. Again turning to Lully—for Lully did some delightful music to Molière's play—Strauss has the "Entrance of Cleonte" in a subdued, classic mood. There is dignity in the opening section, liveliness later; the two moods alternate in rapid succession. The last scene of the suite, "The Dinner, Table Music and Dance of the Scullions," brings the more familiar Strauss, vigorous, full-voiced, fiery, and ever skillful. This "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" is music of high rank, rare finesse, and—important for record enthusiasts—is clearly and beautifully recorded.

A less recent work than Strauss's, but still new enough to be unfamiliar to many listeners is Ravel's arrangement for orchestra of Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition." Recorded by Serge Koussevitsky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the Victor company it is available in a brilliantly clear registration and a thoroughly interesting interpretation. The first picture of this graphic series is "Gnomes," which displays deep-echoing passages contrasted with a whimsical brightness. This section, with its mounting, dramatic climax gives the conductor an opportunity to display his characteristic fervor. In rapid succession come "Promenade" with its politely inquiring mood, "Tuileries" with its gracefully rippling flute and shimmering strings, "Bydlo" with the rhythmic stolidity, the dull thudding weight of the great cart limned by a rhythmic registration of splendid clarity, "Ballet of Unhatched Chickens" displaying its humorsome grotesquerie marked by the quick flight of woodwinds against the pungency of plucked strings, "Sam Goldenberg and Schmuyle" for character contrast as sharply etched in music as it must have been in the picture which inspired Moussorgsky to set it down in his own medium, and after a few more pictures the final one of the series, "The Great Gate at Kiev," wherein a large sweep of tone, a recurrence to the opening theme and the beautiful contrast of quiet passages combine to produce a most impressive close.

C. S. B.

Talks about Beethoven's Symphonies, by Theodore Thomas and Frederick Stock, edited by Rose Fay Thomas (Boston, Oliver Ditson Co., 1930, $2.50), is a concise volume, to which the editor adds a preface explaining that it was the intention of Mr. Thomas to write short analytic essays on the entire nine Beethoven symphonies. Evidently the work was begun some years before the floodtide of books similar in character had inundated the musical world. One finds in this work nothing that is new, thematically, nor does the treatment of the symphonies vary much from the treatment accorded them by other writers, yet upon his pages Mr. Thomas has set a personal imprint likely to be enjoyed by the student and amateur musician, and it is not inconceivable that the professional might read with profit some of the clearly worded sentences. Mr. Thomas's characterizations of each of the five symphonies for which he completed notes are illuminating: Symphony No. 1, "The composer tries his wings"; No. 2, "He prepares himself for the world and conquest"; No. 3, "He proves his genius mature and depicts the most sacred passions of humanity"; No. 4, "He paints the impression made by nature on the soul"; No. 5, "He portrays the Hero who has conquered." Thus at a glance the reader finds a clue to the musical bias of the symphony about to be discussed. Mr. Stock does not carry through this idea in his essays on symphonies VI, VII, VIII and IX, but he does continue to use the simple diagram of the symphonies, original with Mr. Thomas. A non-technical book which should interest the uninitiated listener with an "ear" for the best music obtainable.

Music Notation and Terminology (Revised Edition) by Karl W. Gehrkens, published by Laidlaw Brothers, Chicago, is a small textbook (168 pages) into which the author has put considerable information regarding the technique which governs the mechanics of writing music. Inasmuch as the book is designed for classroom use, the author attempts to cover a rather wide field, beginning with the proper formation of the notes themselves, thence to a brief discussion of abbreviations and signs, tempo, an analysis of rhythm, melody and harmony, together with a chapter (illustrated) on musical instruments, and finally brings up at the end with an appendix containing Arthur Heacox's analysis of sonata form, based on Beethoven's sonata Op. 31, No. 3, the first movement of which is printed note for note. A complete index adds to the value of the book, and the brief chapter on words pertaining to dynamics should please the young student-composer.

Ronald Colman is to have Helen Hayes as leading woman in the film version of Sinclair Lewis's "Arrowsmith."

The juvenile film comedy released in New York as "Newly Rich" is being played elsewhere under the title of "Forbidden Adventure."

Music Festival at Bremen

By WALTER SCHRENK

II

BERLIN

IN MY last article I drew attention to the growing tendency of young composers to imitate the styles belonging to earlier musical epochs. This tendency undoubtedly points to a desire to reëstablish a union with a great tradition. On the other hand, there is the danger of composing for the sake of a formal æsthetic rather than a vitally creative impulse. This danger is particularly acute when dealing with music of an ecclesiastical character, for unless there is an inner contact with the emotion on which such music depends, there can be no fruitful work of art. In this respect, the concert at the Bremen Festival devoted entirely to choral music was most illuminating.

The greatest interest was aroused by the "Deutsche Choralmesse" for a choir of six voices, "a cappella," by Ernst Pepping. The young composer had already made a name for himself with similar works, so that the performance of this Mass was met with a good deal of curiosity. But the work did not come up to the expectations of the audience. Technically it was reminiscent of the style of Heinrich Schutz, but without the musical fervor of that great old master.

Whoever composes to such texts as "O Lamm Gottes, unschuldig" ("O innocent lamb of God"), "Nun bitten wir den Heiligen Geist" ("Now let us implore the Holy Ghost"), "Wir glauben all an einen Gott" ("We all believe in one God"), must be in harmony with the words and his music must show that he has had a deep, inner experience of their enduring and boundless significance. It is not enough to resort to imitation of a style—however artistically done—because there is no individual point of view. Genuine sacred music must spring from sincere belief, that is, it must be an individual expression, a confession of faith. We miss these in the work of Pepping, whose music, though hard and severe, is also prosaic and objective.

Albert Moeschinger

One might set the whole Bible to the kind of music he has written for his Choral Mass, but it would have little to do with true sacred music. It is the same with the "a cappella" choir for four voices, "Gottes Pfad ist uns geweitet," op. 14, by Albert Moeschinger. He also holds an inner aloofness from the text and does not realize musically the deep meaning of the words. The orchestral color of both these works was full of great charm. The Bremer Cathedral Choir gave an excellent performance under the direction of Richard Liesche.

The "Ninetieth Psalm" for baritone solo, choir of six voices and orchestra (op. 15) by Kurt Thomas made its appearance with no lesser claim. Again, we have to deal with an extraordinarily talented young composer whose great technical knowledge goes far beyond the rather narrow limits of his creative power. In this Psalm, built on a larger scale and which sets a vast apparatus in motion, there are only a few passages in which the force of an inner vision breaks through convincingly. The whole impression remains unsatisfactory, because the relation of the composer to the text is an artificial one.

Rudolf Siegel

Besides these, one heard the "Requiem," for men's voices—solos and choir—with accompaniment of brass, drums and organ, by Franz Liszt. It was the only truly religiously inspired work on the program; doubtless the full effect can only be heard in a church, for which it is really composed. The performance, under the skilled direction of Ernst Wendel, fulfilled all expectations.

Here, we must mention "Heldenfeier" for men's voices, choir boys and orchestra by Rudolf Siegel. This work, written in commemoration of those who fell in the great war, is based on a well-known medieval poem. Rudolf Siegel has composed it in the form of a march, the first part of which, in the minor key, is contrasted very effectively with the second part in the major. There is a great deal of imagination and elementary force in this polyphonic and compactly built music which seems to be particularly suitable for official occasions. The performance of this work was one of the great successes of the festival.

Chamber Music

At the chamber-music concert of the festival, five pieces were given their first performance—all unequal in their inner content and varying in texture. A string quartet by Kurt Spanich, excellently played by the Peter-Quartet, was lacking in power of expression and perception; only the lively and fresh thematic of the third movement hinted at future possibilities. The "Third String-Quartet" by Gustav Geierhaas, though also lacking in an individual mode of expression, was not entirely music of the head. The harmony was quite individual and some of the lyrical passages showed a happy inventiveness; the chief failing was that of too great verbosity.

The Sonata for flute and pianoforte by Paul Feldhahn was a charming piece of its kind with finely chiseled lines and subtle melodies. The cleancut movement modeled on Bach, the crisp, yet thorough, construction of ideas impress themselves deeply on the memory. Karl Höller, born in 1907, showed an undoubted talent of very considerable range in his "Concertino" for piano, violin, viola and chamber orchestra. The five movements are formally worked out with the value of the musical content does an extraordinary ingenuity, though not always reach the high technical standard. The work begins in a fine and lively style, but loses in substance as it progresses. All the same, there are evidences of a genuine musical talent and possibilities of development which must be watched.

The culminating point of the program artistically was the "Beduinische Diwan" by Felix Petyrek, eight songs for "a cappella" mixed choir, based on Arabic texts. These songs are full of tenderness and warmth of expression. The use of Oriental "Melismen" gives the melodies an exotic charm, which is heightened by a greatly varied harmonic treatment. Often with one tone suspended in mid-air, as in recitative, the whole yet appears perfectly molded and formed. The enormous difficulties of this singular work of art were overcome with sureness by the Holleschen Madrigal Society, ten soloists under the brilliant conducting of Hugo Holles.

Robert L. Ripley, in search for material for his "Believe It or Not" film shorts, has visited 123 countries. His latest stop is Nova Scotia. He recently traveled in Syria, Palestine and Turkey.

"Imperial Palace," Arnold Bennett's last novel, is to be filmed by Fox.

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Our Home-Building Adventure

With a Hint From the Wrens

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Oakland, Calif.

AS I write this a pair of house wrens, just outside my window, are fussing importantly with a long, jointed twig. The wren which holds it is about four inches long, the twig is at least twice that length, and jointed near one end. The only opening to the little gabled bird house is a round hole, about an inch in diameter. Will he get the twig inside? *Will* he? Well, the home-building urge simply doesn't take "no" for an answer. The stick will not go in crosswise, so he turns it, twists it, slides it along in his beak till he holds it almost at the end. He pushes the end quickly into the hole, and hops in triumphantly after it, pulling the rest of the stick through from the inside.

That urge to build! What satisfaction it brings to us all, when we can follow it through. Especially here in California. But people, like birds, sometimes meet with obstacles.

When we came to California eight years ago, our worldly wealth consisted of the contents of one packing box (blankets, table silver, pictures) and $100. We were a family of four—two adults and two tiny children. We visited friends for a little while, and soon after the head of the family found permanent employment, we rented a little house. We felt as though we could not be happy living in a furnished place, we longed for furniture of our own, however simple it might be, so we purchased the plainest necessities of household equipment—beds, bureaus, chairs, table, rug, kitchen stove and table, etc. As we were so short of cash, we bought this at a large furniture store, paying $50 down, and $15 a month on it for a year. As time passed, we added to the furniture, moved into a better house, and acquired a small car.

We began to long for a home of our own, but with the children growing up so fast and living expenses keeping right up with income, it seemed just simply impossible to save anything. I did put away the small weekly sum which came from the music lessons I gave a neighbor's child, until there was about $25 jingling around in the ex-powder box.

Twice One's Yearly Income

In our discussions of home owning, we came to one definite conclusion, which was, that there was neither wisdom nor virtue in assuming too heavy a debt in acquiring a house of our own. A house is, after all, only four walls and a roof; the type of home it becomes depends on the kind of living that goes on within it.

We noticed an article which quoted a federal bureau at Washington, to the effect that a safe figure to invest in a home is an amount equal to twice one's yearly income. Our income was slightly less than $200 a month, so this meant, for us, a home priced around $4200.

I scanned the "Houses for Sale" column in the local paper, thoroughly. There were plenty of houses in that price range, but nothing that appealed to us. Some of the houses were in foreign or industrial neighborhoods, other houses were on a good street, but the house would be about 40 years old, dark inside, gingerbread trimmed on the outside. Not very appealing to a young mother.

There was one advertisement of lots for sale, in a wooded hill district on the edge of town. One Sunday we went out to look at these, and were simply carried away by the wonderful pine trees and lovely air of these hills. The real estate firm had the lots for sale at various prices, and as an added inducement, agreed to build for $1600 additional, a neat frame house of three rooms and bath, completely finished, inside and out. The house could be after your own floor plan, contained about 425 square feet, and house and lot together sold for $200 down, and $30 to $40 a month on the balance. Some of the lots were too steep to attract us, but we found one big level sunny corner which was a beauty. We sat there on the pine needles for two hours, and decided to buy it. We used our small cash fund to bind the bargain, borrowed enough to complete the $200 down payment, and two months later moved in.

Added Rooms Later

The original house had a living-dining room 10x24 feet, kitchen 7x9, bedroom 10x9, and bathroom. Two years ago we built on two large bedrooms, 10x14 and 13x13. The house is now a comfortable five-room bungalow, with lawn, hedge, shrubs and roses growing vigorously around it. The original small bedroom now contains the piano and bookcases. While the house [illegible] double folding doors in the living room provided for two of the family, and the bedroom for the other two. The house is not a financial burden, as three-fourths of the monthly payment applies to the principal.

Of course the house is of plain construction—just a small white colonial cottage in country surroundings among big trees. We have no hardwood floors, and the bathroom is floored with linoleum, not tile. Taxes are not very high, as there are no sidewalks. No one seems to want them, as we have good paved streets and nearly every family has a small car to go down town in—the business center of our city of 300,000 being about five miles away.

There must be similar opportunities in every large community, if one looks long enough to find them. If you are looking for a place like this, don't be discouraged by the need for a temporary sacrifice, such as distance from transportation, or, as in our case, slightly crowded quarters at first. Don't go too deeply into debt.

Remember the wren. When he couldn't get his piece of home-building lumber in crosswise, he turned it around and pushed it in by the end. Enough real thinking will surmount any obstacle.

H. S.



Drawing by Allan W. Smith

Entrance Porch of Early American Farmhouse Type Adapted to Modern Needs With Benches and Brick Floor and Used on Stone Residence



Drawing by Allan W. Smith

Early American Lattice Type Entrance Porch With Copper Roof and Built-in Benches Used on Frame House

Early American Porches

Farmhouse, Lattice and Lean-To Types

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

AN INTERESTING feature of the house of so-called Early American style is the porch, and this, in fact, often the only ornament of a style which gets its effect principally by unrelieved plainness and dignity. Early American houses have a quality as though they were built to the land; built of the material of the land, field stone and lumber from local forests. They are a part of their locality and fit into their site.

The porches are generally small and used either as entrance features, across the end or in the set backs of the building. In houses of the Pennsylvania farmhouse type, as in the illustration, the porch is similar to those often found in Quaker meeting-houses. In plan it is very small, seldom more than about 6 feet by 9. It is built either with the lean-to roof or with the small pediment as shown. The supports are generally as simple as possible, often no more than a square 6 by 6-inch [illegible], and when moldings are added, they are of the simplest kind.

In adapting this style to modern uses, a floor of brick or cement could be used, instead of original field stone. The floor should be near the ground level, or no more than one or two steps above it. If of brick, it may be laid in a simple herringbone pattern with a border of headers. Cement, when this is used, could be scored in the usual squares, with lines about 10 inches apart.

Benches on each side of the door may be added for modern convenience, although they are seldom found in the original. These benches should avoid the heavy curves which are not fitted to this type of porch. The ends should be low and the backs may be constructed of three horizontal slats.

Lighting fixtures may be used to good advantage. Small wrought iron lanterns with a hand-made appearance are best. In the original farmhouses, before the days of electricity, a large, square lantern or carriage lamp with a metal reflector was hung up beside the door and one of these, which might be picked up in an antique shop or at a country sale, would be very fitting.

Lattice Type

Porches of the lattice type are found more often on frame houses and on early brick houses in the South. The roof is of copper with a low curve. The designers seem to have taken pleasure in working out these lattices in a great number of designs and often the designs will vary on the same porch, although this is not noticeable on first appearance for the total effect of the different lattices is the same. Circles, curves, scallops and fin effects are often used, especially in the corners of the lattices.

Benches which are an extraneous feature to the farmhouse type porch are more common in these lattice porches, often being built in as part of the porch rather than set in as separate benches.

Various types of colonial doors may be used. The one illustrated in the farmhouse type is the Dutch door, opening across the center and with a glass panel on each side as well as in the door itself. The door illustrated in the lattice porch is of the usual Early American six-panel type. With this type of door it is a good idea, whenever possible, to get a glass panel above the door to light the hall. Lights of glass in these Early American doors should be as small as possible, for small lights are one of the features of this type, and the windows above the door as well should have lights slightly smaller than the usual Georgian size. Also, four panes across, instead of the usual three, is a distinguishing feature of this type.

These Early American porches are built in one other way. The farmhouse was originally a plain stone structure with living room, dining room and kitchen, and with bedrooms on the second floor, but, as the house passed from generation to generation, and as the family increased, additions were necessary. These were built on one end of the house and looked like separate structures or smaller houses built to the original house. Since these additions were smaller than the original house, they made a set-back in plan and this was often filled in with a small porch of the lean-to type. These are like the usual farmhouse porches and are generally built with three bays. They are always severe and generally have the square posts mentioned above. An interesting feature of these porches was the custom of whitening the inside wall. A coating of white cement mortar was carried over the stone and gave an effect of cleanness and neatness, as well as reflecting the light.

Modern Adaptations

In modern adaptations of houses of this type the addition is often used as a living room and the porch across the front shades it and gives a very pleasing effect. The windows of this room open upon the porch and a door may be built opening directly to the porch from the living room.

Our houses, today, must be efficient, comfortable, well lighted and well ventilated, but it is quite as important that they should be pleasant. They need something charming from the past and these small Early American porches have this quality. They look as though they were developed to fit the need of the people and as though they belonged there.

ALLAN W. SMITH.



Drawings by George D. Conner

One Type of Colonial Stairway, With Balustrade Circling at the Bottom.

The Appropriate Stairway

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

THE open stairway is to the interior of a home what the main entrance is to the exterior. Usually the first thing to meet the visitor's eye after the threshold has been crossed, the stairs present an interesting and important architectural feature. Not so long ago a gentleman approached a graceful white Colonial home. The entrance was purely Colonial in design. Upon entering the house he found, not a graceful Colonial stairway in keeping with the exterior architecture, but a modernistic one—appropriate enough in its proper setting—but not at all in harmony with the surroundings here.

"Keep all parts of a house in the same style of architecture and bury foolish whims which violate this rule," is the advice of architects who build in good taste. An English entrance, a Spanish stairway, and a Colonial fireplace brought together in the same house, though presenting a museum-like interest, would never be architecturally correct. In fact, a home is not unified unless the various parts of both interior and exterior conform to a given style.

First then, choose a definite style of architecture and let all of the details such as stairs, doors, mantels and so on harmonize with the chosen style. Of the three prevailing types in the United States—English, Spanish and Colonial—each calls for its own peculiar stairway.

Wrought Iron

Suppose, for instance, that a Spanish house is the selected type, with its highly decorative effect, its low ceilings, heavy exterior and flat roof. The stairway will probably have much wrought iron and tile. Often in a Spanish house the tile of the floor in the hallway is repeated in the risers of the steps, or even in both the risers and treads with possibly ornate brackets at the end of the steps.

An additional exterior stairway, if the house is large enough to warrant it, is quite appropriate in Spanish architecture. Leading from the second floor along the exterior wall to the garden this stairway connotes fragrance of flowers, summer evenings and moonlight serenades. With stepped walls, it form a picturesque background for [illegible] vases or jars in vivid turquoise blues and russets.

In a Colonial house, on the other hand, an open stairway will be quite simple, reflecting all of the delicacy, refinement and simplicity of that type of architecture. Skillful craftsmanship will be apparent in the graceful lines. The simple balusters, often three to a step, will generally be painted white. The hand rail usually stained a mahogany or walnut will sweep down circling in a graceful volute, or perhaps butting against the newel post, or finishing on top of the newel post. The treads stained to match the hand rail will be a contrast to the white risers. What could be more in harmony with its surroundings of hooked rugs, woven mats and corner cupboards than this Colonial stairway?

If an English house is chosen, again a different type of stairs will be necessary to fit in the general atmosphere of an English home. Here the wood will be more massive and rugged and kept in its original condition by waxing instead of covering it with paint. Coarse grained wood, including oak and chestnut, may be cut into heavy wood paneling for the boxed-in type of stairs. Newels will be carved out of solid timber. An appearance much more massive than is prevalent in the Colonial style will be more typical of the English stairway.

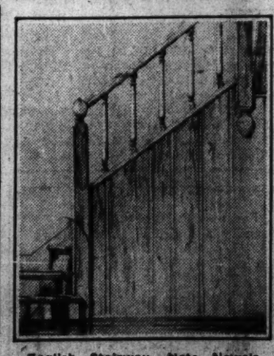
Stock Stairs

Stairs can be constructed to suit anyone's whims and fancies, providing his budget will allow it. Fancy spirals and circular stairways can be designed and built in, but at much greater expense than the simple one- or two-flight kind. For a modest budget, it is generally the practice to purchase stock stairs already made up.

Open stairways giving an air of romance and spaciousness may not always be practical in a small house. Suppose the small-home builder has approximately $10,000 to spend and he begins to think about his plans. Knowing the approximate number of cubic feet he will be allowed to build in his locality for that sum of money, he will then have the task of deciding how he wants this space to be taken up. If he decides on an open stairway, he should know at the start that it will take about twice the space of a closed one. After juggling his plans around, taking from and adding to the size of his living room or dining room, he may finally decide to dispense with the open stair and put the extra space into his living room.

One mistake commonly made is the attempt to install into a small house an open stairway appropriate for a larger one. When copying a stairway especially pleasing, it must be remembered that, to look right, the same amount of space should be allowed.

One architect has stated that the success of the small house depends upon the minimum space that is put into the stairway. When space is at a premium, the home builder may be forced to do away with decorative appearances of the open stairway and cater to the convenience and compactness of the closed one. In small cottages with most of the floor space on the first floor, with possibly two small bedrooms on the second, a front stairway can be omitted and a closed one placed in the back of the house above the cellar steps.

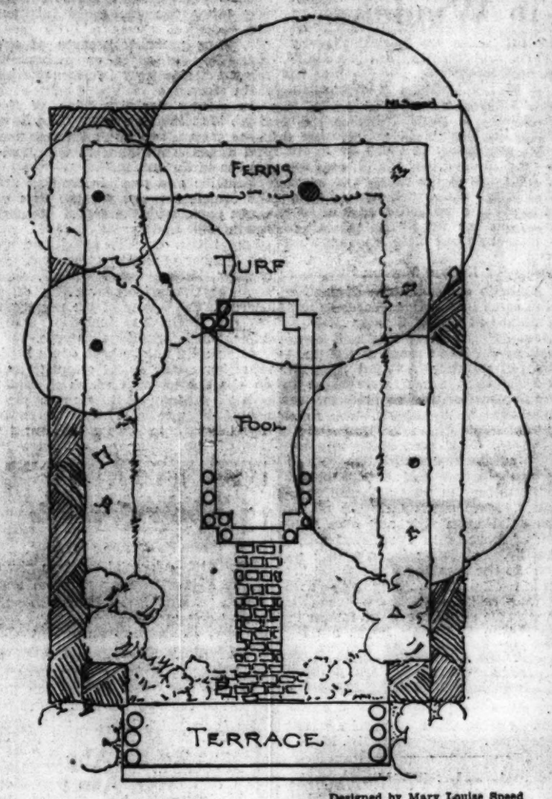


English Stairway. Note Newels and Balusters Typical of This Style



From "Garden Pools" (Macmillan)

The rich blue-purple of the spiderwort, Tradescantia virginica, is nice in front of the lemoit [illegible], hemerocallis flava. These two will do well in partial shade.



Designed by Mary Louise Speed

A Garden in the Shade

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVEN the smallest of gardens in the rear of your home can be well designed. Added space for plants can be made by the use of wall pockets, hanging vases, pots, grooves in the wall, and stands. There should be some feature for focal point, such as a fountain, bird bath, pool, seat, sundial, statuary, or arbor. Perhaps your time for tending flowers is limited, yet you want a bit of a garden in which to refresh after a hot day in the city, or a quiet outdoor room to work in.

This garden in the shade is 34 by 48 feet. It is designed off a porch or terrace and inclosed by a hedge of Japanese yew, privet or euonymus radicans. The large tree is the Tree of Heaven or an ash and the smaller one a pear, hawthorne or magnolia. The groups of three are prunus triloba, the lovely flowering plum. Just off the terrace on each side are three small yews (Taxus cuspidata capitata), and a pointed spruce. Beyond them you may have a euonymus radicans and two barberries, variety Thunbergi minor. The pool would be lovely painted blue, against which the luminous glint of goldfish would give the color you might lack in the absence of flowers. Under the hedge a four-foot bed of rich earth could be made for ferns. Plant the larger varieties, the fragrant hayscented fern (Dennstedtia punctilobula), beloved of Thoreau, and the evergreen Christmas fern (Polystichum acrostichoides) in the back.

To the front come the dainty lacy Aspidium noveboracense and the long beech fern (Phegopteris polypodioides). In among the ferns plant those darlings of the spring that need no attention except an occasional thinning. Your heart, eager for color, will leap for joy when the early days of spring show you the blue of scillas, chionodoxas, grape hyacinth, the yellow, lavender, and purple of crocus, the tender snowdrops, the Clusiana tulip, like red-and-white stick candy, and the speckled fritillarias. Between the paving stones, forget-me-nots, the little wood iris (cristata) and the blue mat of polymonium reptans will grow. For potted plants on the terrace and stone coping use your choice of agapanthus, geranium, fuchsias, heliotrope, azaleas or jasmine.

The pale yellow plume cockscomb, Celosia plumosa, is a good companion plant to blue ageratum.

The California poppy "Chrome Queen" is effective with phacelia campanularia.

Planting the Small Place

Space, Seclusion, and Succession of Bloom

By RICHARD S. WILMOT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN DESIGNING a small garden, the chief object is to create a feeling of space. This is not so difficult an achievement as it might seem, being accomplished through the proper placing of the borders and plants. If the center of the garden is left quite open, and the plants and shrubs grouped along the sides, the area will appear less congested than if the plan is haphazard. The best site for a garden is at the rear of the house, for there one has the most privacy, and this is essential to enjoyment of the garden as an outdoor room. In these days clotheslines are less necessary than they once were, and rubbish heaps are no longer tolerated, so it is possible to convert the entire backyard into a garden.

Generous borders for perennials will be made to frame the lawn. Shrubs could form a screen along the boundaries, at the same time acting as a background for the flowers. This plan will allow four long borders, making it possible to use different color schemes without danger of color clashes. Monotony will be avoided if the edges of the borders are undulating rather than straight, and if small shrubs are grouped at the four corners of the plot. Garden furniture might be grouped on the lawn, or placed in a nook especially made for it at one corner of the garden. As a center for the garden there could be a sundial, gazing globe, bird bath, or even a small pool. A pool filled with water lilies would be ideal. Any object used as a garden center will look less isolated if encircled by a path of scattered flagstones leading from the entrance of the garden.

When procuring material for the garden, it is possible to economize if some knowledge is gained as to the character of each species of plant desired. The delphinium, coreopsis, hardy pink, and gaillardia, for instance, are easily and quickly grown from seeds. If these plants are procured in this way, the greater part of the budget remains to be spent for bulbs, shrubs, and perennials that are difficult to raise from seeds.

Fencing Comes First

The first expenditure should be for fencing. Without a fence the garden and its precious contents are easy prey to the wandering animals of the neighborhood, with the result that many tender plants are tramped upon or scratched out of the ground. After a stout fence is put up, there must be shrubs or vines to screen it. Shrubs are the more satisfactory, growing taller and less inclined to wander out of bounds. Many will prefer a hedge. Lately "privet" and "hedge" are two words that seem to go hand in hand, so much so that not a few believe hedge to be the familiar name for members of the genus ligustrum. Privet does make a highly satisfactory hedge plant, but one sees so much of it that it might be advisable to use something else. The beautiful rose-of-Sharon (hibiscus syriacus) is fairly regular in its growth if pruned each spring, and its flowers during August make it much more decorative than privet. For a garden hedge, the white-flowered sorts are advisable, since they must act as a background for flowers of various colors. The Japanese quince and the lilac are also suitable for hedges. True, they cannot be trimmed as thoroughly as can privet, but few small gardens require a formal hedge. The improved lilacs are most suitable for hedges, being less inclined to sucker than the old-time common lilac.

If the plot is without trees, one or two will be desired to provide shade. On the small place we must restrain our impulse to plant trees which eventually attain huge proportions. A large tree requires a great amount of food, and its roots will reach far to procure it. One is rarely able to have a really beautiful garden in the shade of a great tree. There are many small trees that may be used. A little group of dogwoods or flowering crabs will give enough shade to sit in. An apple tree is charming in both flowers and fruit, and affords excellent shade.

Plan It on Paper

Before ordering garden material it is wise to plan the garden on paper. For this purpose a large plan of the garden lay-out should be drawn to a generous scale. After this is made the list of desired plants should be made up, and then "set out" upon the plan. Using this method, we avoid waste and danger of overcrowding, for we see in advance just what number of plants our borders will accommodate. With the garden plan and the catalogues of several reliable nurserymen before us, we are ready to make out orders. Any unfamiliar plant should be studied, so that it will be known in advance whether or not it can be accommodated and given the conditions that it needs to attain perfect growth. To insure a succession of bloom the entire gardening season, the order might be divided into three parts, with one part each for spring, summer, and autumn-blooming plants.

To accompany the bulbs that bloom in spring we will require several spring-flowering perennials. Forget-me-nots, pansies, and violas are easily grown from seeds. Phlox subulata is a very showy plant for spring bloom. The improved sorts are much finer than the magenta variety commonly sold in baskets. Alba is white, "Fairy" pale blue with a dark center, "Vivid" bright pink, and lilacina a pale lilac. The taller phlox divaricata bears fragrant flowers of lavender-blue, and blooms in early May in the vicinity of New York. Primroses are typical spring flowers, and are especially useful in partial shade. Vulgaris is the quaint pale yellow English primrose. The Moerheim hybrid primulas are to be had in cream-color, yellow, orange, purple, pink, and red. The polyanthuses, closely allied to the primroses, are red and yellow. Mertensia virginica is a tall perennial, with pinkish buds and lavender-blue flowers. Iris pumila is a gay plant blooming during May. These are blue, violet, yellow, or white.

The bearded iris is one of the most beautiful hardy plants. The old-time sorts, such as the fragrant, gray-white florentina, are effective and a few might be used. Most of our list, however, should be composed of the modern improved sorts. These are in various colors and combinations of colors, and the list is quite long. It might be best to let our taste in color be our guide when choosing. The Siberian iris has effective foliage and is generous with its flowers. The Japanese iris is gorgeous, and continues the succession into July. These like plenty of water, especially during their flowering time. The varieties are numerous, and many bear confusing Japanese names. The white and lavender sorts are especially beautiful. Peonies are another showy group. The plants grow rather large for the borders of very small gardens, and in this case might be used in the front of shrubbery groups. "Couronne d'Or" is an excellent white sort with faint tints of yellow toward the center. Felix Crouse is red, "Festiva Maxima" white, and "Edulis Superba" pink. The Japanese peonies bear single flowers, with prominent stamens forming a pompon at the center. The ordinary single peonies are beautiful, too, and perhaps more graceful than the double sorts. The single Marie Jacquin resembles a water-lily in its coloring. The summer-blooming hardy phloxes give us refreshing flowers in midsummer when they are most needed. Good kinds are: Antonin Mercie, lilac-blue; "Fire-glow," orange-scarlet; "Beacon," red; Elizabeth Campbell, salmon-pink; and Mrs. Jenkins, white. Phlox suffruticosa Miss Lingard is a valuable June-flowering sort bearing white, pink-centered flowers above interesting deep green foliage.

For Autumn Gayety

Besides these larger groups there are many other perennials needed to give a succession of bloom. Few would forgo the gay bells of the campanula tribe and their cousins, the platycodons. For autumn gayety in the garden we will plant several members of the composite family, especially hardy asters, heleniums and the hardy chrysanthemums. Many different lilies will be wanted, and especially regale, for its charmingly tinted flowers of white, henryi, for its lusty stalks of yellow and the old favorite candidum, whose white flowers scent the garden. The hours spent in perusal of the perennial lists will be a pleasure only to be equaled when the bulb catalogues are opened.



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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

At a Scottish Village Auction

By MABEL GREY GEHRING

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME years ago we spent a summer vacation on an island off the coast of Scotland. A friend had told us about the place, and about the nice old "Royal George" where we could have rooms so reasonably. The village strung around a beautiful bay, there were brown-sailed fishing boats in the picture, great splashes of purple heather, and a ruined castle.

We had been there only a few days when the town crier—yes, they really had a town crier—went around with the news that there was going to be a sale of household furniture. We were all interest, for it was to be held in one of those lovely old houses on the "brae" where the same families had lived, every summer, for generations. What might we not find in the way of antiques?

Well, the day arrived, and we found that we were not the only persons who had been looking forward to it. Rather the event seemed to be regarded as a sort of public holiday.

The Master of Ceremonies

The auctioneer was one Colin MacNab, and his methods were quaintly original. He would argue with his customers, taking a sort of fatherly interest in what they bought, and roaring advice for or against their choice. It was intensely entertaining to listen to him. The repartee tossed back and forth was sometimes really clever, and often very much to the point, as we gathered from the bursts of laughter.

The house was left just as it had been when occupied, pictures on walls, and carpets on floors. The furniture was mostly of the early Victorian era, heavy and not very attractive. But in each room the small things had been huddled into anything that would hold them, and were sold like that, the lot being called a "bine." One of the baskets seemed to be filled with so many fascinating odds and ends that we decided that we must "try our luck." We had only a glimpse of it, for it was sitting on the shelf of a huge wardrobe that was being sold at the moment, and we had to wait for that to be disposed of first. The bidding was going quite swiftly, when suddenly MacNab halted and peered over toward one corner of the crowd.

Auctioneer Is a Friendly Adviser

"Jeanie Weir," he exclaimed in astonishment, "is that you bidding for this great muckle thing? Woman, ye're daft. It wouldna gang through your door."

Flushed with excitement, her reply was rather tart:

"Ye'll maybe mind your ain business, Colin MacNab. Six and six."

"Hae ye tint your reason?" he cried, belligerently, and without repeating her bid. "Squandering sillar like that. Ye'll hae to keep it in the hen roost."

The woman all at once looked taken aback, as though recollecting something. Then she said limply, "Aye, maybe ye're right. But I almost wish ye hadna telled me."

That remark was so utterly illogical, and yet so understandable somehow, that I was wishing I could do something to help, when the "bine" was put up and I turned to make an offer. I wanted to say "a shilling," but in the fluster of the moment, I said "a quarter." But just then MacNab caught sight of Jeanie Weir's wistful look as she still gazed at the big handsome piece and he roared consolingly;

"Tush, Lassie, dinna fash. There's a braw one in the ither room. The verra thing for your wee bit hoosie." (I just loved him for that.)

So he did not hear my bid, but a man in seafaring garb, who stood beside us, did, and he observed with a friendly little grin:

"I'm thinking ye'll no be meaning that bid, Lassie."

"No," I replied, laughing, too. "I meant a shilling."

"Hoots," he scouted. "That isna the way to bid for a bine. Start with tuppence. Yon glint o' red isna Bohemian glass, ye ken."

"By that," I said, holding out my hand, "I know who you are. You're Captain MacCrae. They told us at the inn about you. About your wonderful collection of antiques, I mean."

"Aye?" he beamed. Then, with naïve pride, "Well, I've sailed the seven seas, but I've yet to see a bonnier one, if I do say it myself. I'd be prood to have you and your good man visit me."

"Oh, thank you. We'd love to."

I Buy a "Bine"

Then the "bine" was started again, and I joined the bidders. The sum mounted to fivepence three farthings. I made it sixpence, and the "bine" was ours—knocked down to the "folk frae across the water," as MacNab said. This, and the nods and smiles in our direction, showed with what interest they had been regarding us.

After the sale, we hurried Inward, eager to see what was in the "bine." But the contents were disappointing. The last few things, earthenware jars, we did not even look at until we noticed something inside of one of them.

Then the thrilling climax. It proved to be a pewter pepperette, dented and dim, but of a graceful, vaselike shape. Surely we had found something worth while, after all? So, glad of an excuse to call so soon, we carried it to the Captain. He nodded approvingly as he examined it.

"Seventeenth century?" he said. "And well used," this as he unscrewed the top. "Look at that thread."

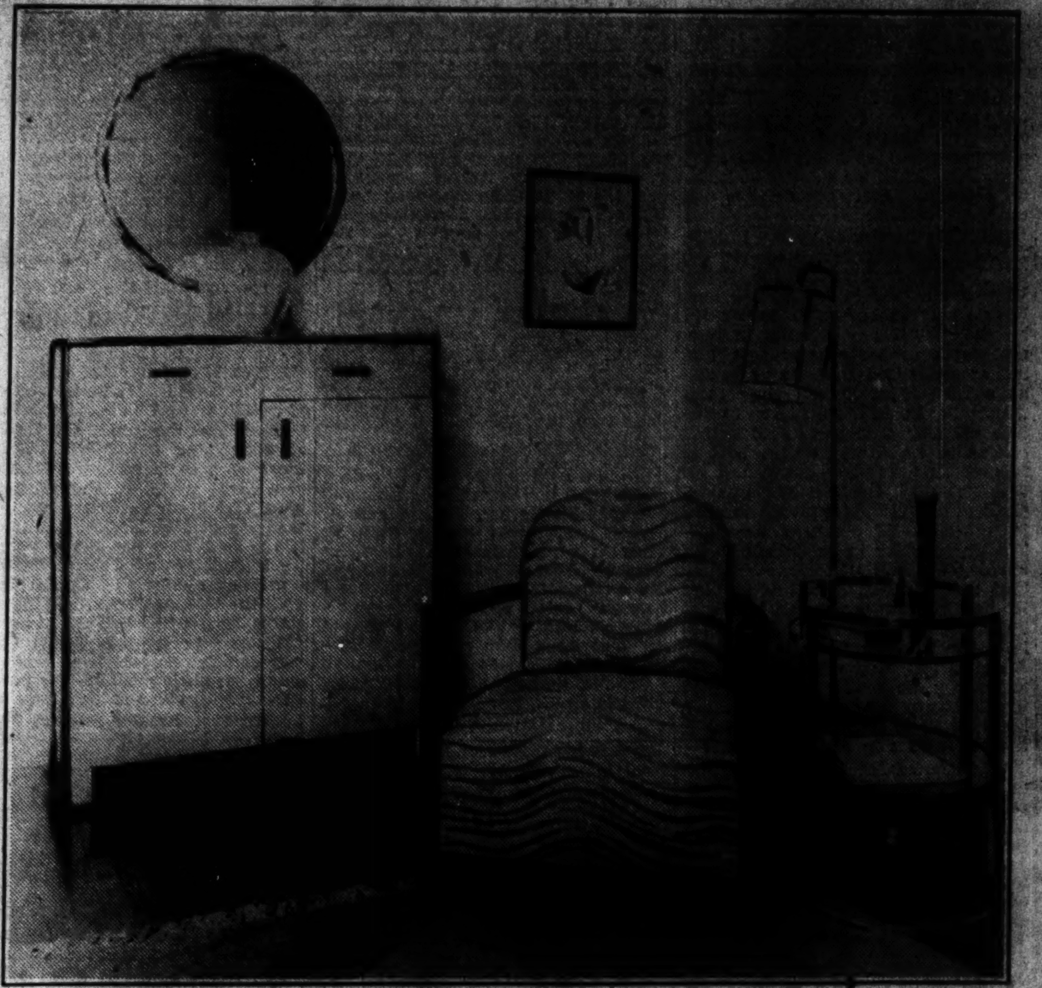
"Did they really have pepper so long ago?" I queried.

"That's a fine question," he scolded. "And after all the ships that went in search of spices. Back in the very Middle Ages. Aye, and earlier."

"Sorry," I laughed and saluted. "I had forgotten about that."

"Aye, pepper cost a bonny penny those days." Then, eagerly, "I have a French shaker that is a beauty. I'll get it out—"

And so we looked at this and that, and the time passed quickly. The 10 o'clock "curfew" was booming solemnly when we rose to go, and it kept time with our steps as we walked along the quiet street. The waves were lap-lapping softly, the lights in the queer old lamp-posts were flickering, and there was a salty tang in the air. And that was how we became acquainted with the Captain.



Photographs by courtesy Lord & Taylor

Natural maple, edged with brown walnut, which also forms the mirror frame; a floor lamp and table of chromium and glass; a yellowish-brown porcelain vase, are vital factors in this corner setting



Photographs by courtesy Lord & Taylor

There is a soft gray surface to the wood in this dressing table, designed for convenience and in an unconventional manner. Chromium lamps and black rims to the crystal knobs are touches of color

Wood, Metal and Curves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE simplest types of furniture are most desirable for use in the country house, giving a sense of freedom naturally associated with the days of summer. Furniture that isn't veneered or highly polished, and has a hard finish, is much sought for this purpose. Combinations of well proportioned lines in wood, metal and cruves, give added attraction to any room.

The mirror, bound in its metal frame, seems like a moon shedding its own silvery light over the dressing table, as the soft gray finish of the wood appears almost to melt into the atmosphere. The black rim of bakelite on the crystal knobs brings it into a delightful evidence, as do the round bakelite feet. The glistening chromium lamps on either side of the mirror seem to carry the reflecting beams still further. Apricot velvet covers the rectangular bench. The indented bevel edging outlining the dressing table bureau is the only attempt at ornament.

Two single beds in this room have head boards of wood matching the round of the mirror. They are sheer, with no attempt at design. The footboards are rectangular and the beds rest on round black bakelite feet. A chair of two shades of silver gray covering and a plain silver screen adds to the cool look of the room, while the hand tufted rug, in a design suggestive of clouds with a hint of blue, gives a feeling of breezy atmosphere.

A corner in an adjoining room shows natural maple edged with brown walnut. The handles of the drawers and doors of the chifferobe are of walnut also, as is the hand carved frame to the mirror above and the comfort chair beside it.

Chromium forms the basis of the table and floor lamp, with two glass shelves for the table giving a lower shelf for the bestowal of a magazine. Gadgets of chromium grace the top shelf.

A dust-shedding covering to the chair is a joy, in a blending of color in wavy lines, on a deep buff ground of copper, lavender, green and gold.

The interest or focal point of the room is found in the tawny yellow procelain vase on the chifferobe, which seems to have gathered up a deal of sunshine within its rich color.

Individuality in Windows

By CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH

DRAPERIES serve as a frame for a window, but the glass curtains and the shades have a very real and practical function to perform through their effect on the natural light as it enters the room. Draperies may be arranged to pull across for the complete shutting out of light, from without or from within. Glass curtains are planned to hang always in the same position, for the most part, so on them depends the quality of the natural light in the house.

Glass curtains, by their texture and tint, can soften glaring light in a many-windowed room with southern exposure, or they can produce an effect of warm sunlight in an otherwise cold or dim room. Therefore, the first thing to think about in connection with your glass curtains is the kind of effect you wish to produce in the room. You will, of course, have chosen your general color plan with due regard to the amount and kind of light coming into the room. The curtains may be a pale tint of the background color, or perhaps a cream, tan or buff may seem better suited to conditions.

There are certain types of houses where crisp, white muslin curtains, with frills and ruffles, seem to be the only thing suitable. In most cases, however, a tint that is off the pure white is more desirable.

The kind of room and its furnishings will give a pretty clear indication of the kind of fabric to be used for the glass curtains—whether a fine or a coarse net, a very thin silk, one of the charming silklike materials, a toile, or something else that one may fancy.

Different Ways of Hanging

The hanging is another careful process and the kind of window will determine that in most cases. When very thin silky material is used, the simplest way with standard windows is to hang one or a pair from a top rod, with considerable fullness on the rod, leaving the bottom free in a neat hem. If there are no draperies used, looping the curtains with tie-backs or with glass or metal rosettes gives a more decorative effect.

It is wise at times to hang the glass curtains on the rods so that they may be operated by draw cords. In that case rings must be used to run the rods through, with a pull cord left hanging within easy reach.

For French doors and windows it is usually best to shirr the curtains on rods at top and bottom. This is also true of casement windows if the curtains are to be on the windows themselves. One may prefer to hang them from the top of the window frame, thus leaving them at a little distance from the glass itself.

There are many little touches that the home maker can put into her windows to make them reflect the personality of the whole house and yet keep the effect one of a pleasing ensemble, seen from any angle.

Shades as a Decorative Feature

Window shades have never been considered things of beauty, but rather as useful things to be called upon in need and to be kept out of sight as much as possible at other times. Of late years, considerable time and thought have been devoted to bringing them into harmony with the rest of the window decorations. It is now possible to obtain window shades of excellent quality in tints and tones to harmonize with your general color scheme.

Shades may be selected that will tone in with your walls, if they are plain, or with the background tone if wall paper is used. The transition from wall to window shade when the latter is down is made smoothly and the eye is not conscious of any break.

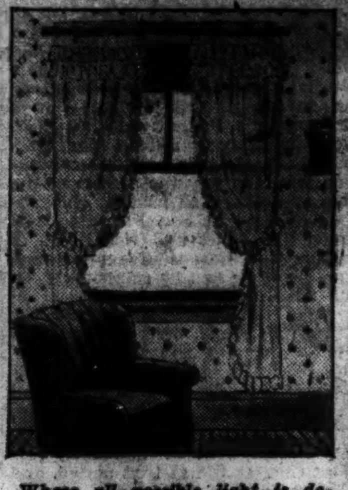
Sometimes, when the morning light is strong, a dark shade is desirable. That in itself would give an unpleasant effect, so we may use two shades—one light, on the inside, and the other dark, on the outside. Another way is to select a shade that has a two-in-one effect, one side in a tone suitable for the room and the other dark green or almost black.

Some shade cloth has been made in gay colored design that is suitable for certain types of rooms; but for the most part it is better to stick to plain tints and tones. Thus this part of the window is kept as much in the background as possible, important though it is.

When the windows of the house are properly dressed, the rooms look much more completely furnished, even though none of the furniture may have been moved in. Take down all the draperies, the glass curtains and the shades, leaving everything else as it is, and note the immediate loss of personality and feeling of completeness. It is easy to see then just why so much care and thought should be put into the dressing of the home windows.



Glass curtains, with rods at top and bottom, may be full length or half, according to location



Where all possible light is desired, glass curtains and draperies are combined, using thin material



A window treatment of the simplest sort, with the glass curtains falling freely and very full



The valance of the draperies unifies this group of four windows, while the glass curtains are looped aside to allow free outlook on a lawn and flower garden

Rush Light Holders in Modern Homes

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

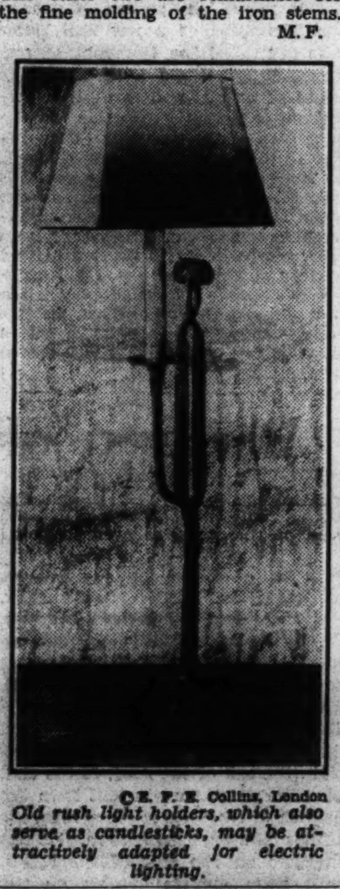
IF ONE has leanings toward the antique, fresh ideas on decorations are often forthcoming, and in the matter of rush lights we have here illustrated subjects for interesting conversions.

Rush lights are of great antiquity, even the Romans using them for certain purposes, but these I write of were found in England. They were picked up in a little rag and bottle shop by a lover of the antique, who realized that the uses of the rush light in modern domestic economy were worth consideration. The jaws for holding the rush have been, in conversion, left intact, and a modern electric candle placed in the holder on the left side. The design has been so carefully carried out in each case that even the shade has been chosen of a grayish parchment to harmonize with the old ironwork which is entirely hand-wrought. It is worth noting that the shade is angular and not round; a small detail, but very important in carrying out the harmonious idea of the whole.

Small farmers used these rush lights in the old days, and their origin is really entirely domestic. An aged farmer's wife assured the purchaser that in the old days a pound and a half of rushes had supplied the family with lights for one whole year. This worked out at the rate of about five hours of light for a farthing, since working people then burned no candle, and in the long days both rose and went to bed by daylight. Rush lights in the short days were used morning and evening in the dairy and the kitchen. The same experienced housekeeper continued by deploring the fact that a penny candle in their blowy open rooms did not last much longer than two hours!

Designed for use in a small flat in London, the rush light illustrated was adapted with very little expense. Used in a room where the woodwork is of natural pine and the coloring subdued greens, it strikes a most harmonious note. Several rush light "pieces" have come from old French farms. One of the others illustrated denotes its Cromwellian origin by the wooden base from which rises the wrought iron stem of the rush light. The other two are remarkable for the fine molding of the iron stems.

M. F.



© E. F. E. Collins, London

Old rush light holders, which also serve as candlesticks, may be attractively adapted for electric lighting.

Nineteenth Century Door Fixtures

London

The growing popularity of Victorian articles—for a professional collector would scarcely term anything antique that is less than 100 years old—probably accounts for the new vogue for mid-nineteenth century doorknobs!

These and the matching keyplates and finger plates that frequently go with them have at times both decorative value and artistic merit.

This painted china "door furniture" was made at a number of English factories. Preferably, there should be one large finger plate above and a smaller one below, both being designed to prevent soiling the door in opening or shutting it.

Some of this early Victorian door furniture is white, with a gold line border and nosegays of gayly colored roses, with a little spray of blue harebells, or purple heather, on the keyhole plates or escutcheons. Other and rarer knobs and plates have apple-green borders, with beautifully painted nosegays of pink roses, blue convolvuli and cornflowers.

These knobs and plates may still be acquired on occasion for a few shillings apiece and upward, and lend an added charm to the most modern bed- the entire family.

D. M. R.

Attic's Angles An Asset

London

Do the many-sided surfaces of your attic ceiling bother you? They proved an asset in the most interesting attic room I have ever seen. The modern "angle" idea was stressed, angles which took the shape of sunbeams, cast on the many sides. First the walls were calcimined warm gray. Then the "sunbeams" were calcimined dull rust and green, the same value as the gray. There was no contrast, merely a pleasing variation in color. The same gray was used on the woodwork, with panels outlined in green and rust. Even the floor was painted in these colors, the angles there resembling a rug pattern. It served as a studio for the entire family.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Soviet Economic Plans

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Soviet Planned Economic Order, by William Henry Chamberlin. World Peace Foundation, Boston, Mass. $2.50.

ELEVEN years of life in Russia, during nine of which he has been the Moscow correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, have given Mr. William Henry Chamberlin unusual opportunities to study the conditions from which sprang the celebrated "Five-Year Plan." His more ambitious volume, "Soviet Russia," published two years ago, won for him wide recognition as a keen observer and a commentator of purely objective method. The opportunities afforded by his journalistic position to visit every corner of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics protected him from the errors common in the writings of those who judge the progress of the Soviet Republic from observations limited to Moscow, Leningrad, and other centers of population.

The World Peace Foundation is issuing this volume at a peculiarly appropriate moment. The Five-Year Plan is drawing toward the completion of its third year. Despite the privations and actual suffering which it has entailed, the enthusiasm of the people is still unabated—and the astute propaganda by which the Government arouses that enthusiasm has been in no way lessened. Mr. Chamberlin finds that in certain fields the present achievements are far ahead of the schedule.

But he finds, also, that many serious and unforeseen obstacles have appeared as the plan has progressed. It, as seems probable, the goal will be reached and passed in quantity of production, it is only too apparent that quality is going to be far below standard. "Low quality was always the Achilles heel of Soviet industrial production," says the writer, and he cites many articles from the Soviet press denouncing the quality of the output of the factories. The comparative failure of the great tractor factory at Stalingrad is, perhaps, the most notorious case in point.

In summing up his estimate of the probability of success in the execution of the Five-Year Plan, Mr. Chamberlin presents these favorable items:

(1) The drawing of a quarter of the peasant homesteads into collective farms and the obtaining of substantially improved crop yields of grain, cotton and sugar beets, mainly as a result of the widespread introduction of state and collective farming.

(2) The growth at the rate of 24 or 25 per cent a year of the output of the state industries, combined with the progress and, in some cases, the completion, of some huge and many medium-sized industrial and mining plants.

(3) The abolition of nonpolitical unemployment.

As against these favorable items he cites on the negative side the following developments:

(1) The deterioration of living standards, especially in the towns, as a result of the diminished food supply and the acute shortage of many manufactured goods.

(2) The failure of qualitative improvements in industry to match quantitative gains, and the failure, in some cases, of various branches of economic life to keep in step with each other.

(3) The heavy blow which the cattle and poultry raising and dairying branches of agriculture have received as a result of the widespread destruction of livestock.

The writer seems to have ignored altogether what might be called the psychological obstacle inherent in the difficulty of securing the highest possible individual effort from workers who find no profit in excelling their fellows. It is possible, however, that he may have known, during the preparation of his book, of the revolutionary action of Stalin, recently taken, by which higher wages are to be paid to specially efficient workers. To the outer world this would seem to be an abandonment of one of the fundamentals of Socialism. Mr. Chamberlin, however, sees no likelihood of any such abandonment. He says:

> There can no longer be any reasonable expectation that the Soviet Union will revert to "capitalism." A country which rivals America in natural resources, in combined potentialities of industrial and agricultural development, has definitely broken with the traditional economic system and has set about the task of organizing its economic life on socialist lines. As Kuibishev said, the race between the "capitalist" and "socialist" economic systems has begun.

Like all publications of the World Peace Foundation, this work is carefully documented. In addition to the footnotes, a great number of documents relative to the Five-Year Plan are printed in full. The publisher deserves compliment for having put forth the volume in a somber brown cover with a black and green jacket. The obvious idea of binding all books relative to Russia in red, which has become almost invariable among American book publishers, did not seem to appeal to these advocates of World Peace.

A German Defends England

The Spirit of British Policy, by Hermann Kantorowicz. Translated by W. H. Johnston. London: Allen & Unwin. 25s. net.

DR. KANTOROWICZ'S book, which appeared two years ago in Germany, was designed as a contribution to the cause of international reconciliation. "The Myth of the Encirclement of Germany" is its sub-title; and its aim is to refute the theory that Great Britain in the years before the war planned a deliberate encirclement of Germany by building up a European coalition against her. This theory, once universally held in Germany, still persists in German popular opinion; and Dr. Kantorowicz has shown courage in facing his countrymen with a flat denial of one of the most cherished articles of their faith. The English translation will be read mainly by the converted; for few people in the English-speaking world, or indeed anywhere outside Germany, ever believed in the "encirclement myth." Dr. Kantorowicz builds up his case with meticulous care; and so far as argument can avail to dispel what he appropriately calls a "mental epidemic," his book should be conclusive and final.

The "Responsibility" Clause

The German attitude on the subject of "war guilt" is the product of peculiar circumstances and requires peculiar treatment. The errors and injustices of the Treaty of Versailles are legion. But it may be doubted if any other single clause of that treaty has been so harmful in its effects as the clause which asserted the responsibility of Germany for the "war imposed on the allied governments by Germany and her allies." It has always been a method of barbaric justice to extort from the accused the confession of his guilt; but the cause of truth is seldom advanced by such procedure. In the present instance the result has been to transform the question of Germany's "war guilt" from an historical problem to be debated soberly from professional chairs into a living political issue with its attendant passions and prejudices.

The German of today who persists in his vehement assertions of British responsibility for the war will unfortunately probably not be convinced by the well-marshaled arguments of Dr. Kantorowicz. The German politician and the ordinary German citizen are morbidly conscious that the "war-guilt clause" is the corner stone of the Treaty of Versailles and, in particular, of the reparations question. If they can once clear themselves of responsibility for the war by fixing it on one of the other belligerents, the foundations of the treaty collapse; and, regardless of objective truth, they press forward to this political goal. The same is true of the other side; for the present-day defender of the treaty is bound by the same motives to uphold a theory of German guilt in which he may have long since ceased to believe.

An Objective Attitude

Such is the problem to which Dr. Kantorowicz has addressed himself. His book amounts to a passionate defense of the policy of Great Britain and, by implication, of the other Entente powers, and a no less passionate indictment of the policy of his own country. It is a tribute to the growth of an objective spirit in Germany that his book has enjoyed a wide success. If he had been writing directly for a foreign audience, he doubtless would have been more concerned to emphasize a rather different point. The guilt of Germany was the guilt of a few individuals who controlled the Government, and inspired the public opinion, of the country; and the mass of the German people was as sincere as the people of other countries in its belief that the war was forced on it by foreign greed and aggression. It is only the spread of education and the growth of international understanding that can deliver the nations from their susceptibility to these recurrent attacks of mass hysteria. Dr. Kantorowicz's book is a contribution, for the use of his own countrymen, to this worthy cause; we should like to see the German case equally well stated by some English writer.

Mr. Strachey, Briefly

Portraits in Miniature, by Lytton Strachey. London: Chatto & Windus. 6s. net. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50.

MR. STRACHEY heads these sketches with a couplet from Horace in praise of brevity; and certainly no one is likely to find any of them too long. They have, as might be expected, that wit of which brevity is the soul; and they have also that bias and that point of view which, as Mr. Strachey himself declares, add spice to a work. In a word, they are full of vitality; and every now and then they show some of the disconcerting penetration which lends to the brevity of Tacitus the force and weight of an oracle.

But brevity has its dangers. If thoughts cannot always be packed into a narrow space, still more rarely can a man be summed up in epigram,



LYTTON STRACHEY

or neatly pigeonholed as a specimen of a class. Tacitus himself falsifies by omission, and Mr. Strachey falsifies by selection. He picks out some striking but really unimportant incident, and draws from it a series of false conclusions. Thus, in dealing with Bishop Creighton, the most enigmatic of modern prelates, he seizes on the trifling fact that once in his life the Bishop's equanimity was disturbed. As he was starting on a journey, he feared that some papers had gone astray, and showed his agitation like a bewildered spinster: "Where is my black bag?" On this Mr. Strachey fastens, and the black bag even clinches the essay, as if in it were hidden the secret of Creighton's strange career. In actual fact it explains nothing; and after reading a dozen pages that ought to have been interesting, we are left as much mystified as ever about the real character of the man.

Similarly in the essay on Froude. Brevity is called for; and we are briefly told that to Froude Henry VIII was a "demigod." Froude may have been too favorable to Henry; but he admits many faults in him, and most certainly represents him not as a demigod but as a man, and as a man more human than most men. Again, Froude has to be labeled a "provincial Protestant," callous to all cruelty except that of Roman Catholic persecutors; and his description of the horrible punishment of the murderer Rouse is cited in evidence. Rouse was the first English prisoner to be detected, and Parliament, in its horror at finding that the "Italian crime" had invaded English shores, passed an act that he should be boiled alive. Froude relates the story in order to illustrate the sternness of the times, and thus to enable the reader to understand the ferocity of the punishments which he is about to narrate; but where is the callousness in Froude himself?

Mr. Strachey is, I think, conscious of the pitfalls into which epigrammatic brevity may drive him. These essays often show a candor which is the most pleasing thing about them. Again and again, when his natural inclination is to dislike or despise one of his puppets, he pulls himself up short, and owns honestly that his simple formula will not do, and that not every human being will go into his ticketed pigeonhole without squashing. He cannot refrain from giving the formula, but he is often too straightforward not to confess its inadequacy. Even the "provincial Protestant" receives parenthetic justice; but the most remarkable case is that of the "Philistine" Macaulay.

Mr. Strachey still retains that narrow and superficial view of "Victorianism" which, as it is the mark of the ignorant Georgian, one would have expected him to hold in scorn. He cannot away with the hansoms, the antimacassars or the irregularity of the dinner hours of the eighties; and he dislikes Macaulay as the "typical" Victorian—as if any one man could stand as a type of millions. To him Macaulay is complacent, borné, unspiritual, prosaic, a machine-made historian, a Manchester manufacturer turned author. All the more extraordinary is it that Mr. Strachey, with an inconsistency which half redeems his blindness, holds the opposite view at the same time. As he goes deeper into his subject, he sees that there is more in it, that Macaulay's reticence hides something; it does not follow that what he does not say he does not feel. Hence the paradox, "the Philistine is on Parnassus." That is, Macaulay was not a Philistine after all.

Mr. Strachey's method suits best the little men who, like the Baron of Bradwardine, slip easily into pigeonholes, and can be touched off in a phrase or two. What irritates when applied to Dr. Arnold delights when applied to Dr. Colbatch, the sedulous and one-idea'd antagonist of Bentley. This sketch is a tiny masterpiece; and the account of Dr. John North is equally charming, especially when its irony is contrasted with the naïve hero worship of North's biographer, his brother Roger, to whom every member of the North family was a paragon. Neither North nor Colbatch deserves more than a dozen pages—provided they are pages as subtle and richly flavored as those Mr. Strachey gives to them.

E. E. KELLETT.

A Young Lady of Quality

The Diaries of Julia Cowles, edited by Laura Hadley Moseley. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.

THE life of a young lady in the years when the eighteenth century was turning into the nineteenth is recorded in the brief diaries of Julia Cowles, who was born in Farmington, Conn., in 1785. The diaries cover the last five years of Julia's short life, between the years 1797 and 1803.

The writer of these diaries was the eldest child of Zenas and Mary Cowles and she moved in a well-to-do circle of relatives and neighbors, a much livelier circle than we are in the habit of associating with Connecticut in those days. Julia was sent for a time to a girls' school in the aristocratic town of Litchfield, and later to the academy in Middletown. She made a trip to New York and one to Vermont, she frequently visited in Hartford, and she became engaged to John Treadwell, the Governor's son.

Her diaries had lain for more than 125 years in the old Zenas Cowles mansion in Farmington, and have now been made available for publication through the interest of their owner, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Cowles. The editorial work has been done by Laura Hadley Moseley.

It is from such diaries as these, naïve and matter-of-fact, that social history has been compiled. From these unimaginative and often bald notes it is possible to learn what constituted the course of study of an 11-year-old miss in the twenty-second year of American independence. "This day I began my diary, in which I shall be sincere in recording my faults, studies and employments," she writes. "I have sewed, read in History, and painted some." History evidently occupied a conspicuous place in the curriculum at Miss Pierce's school in Litchfield, but Julia's résumés of her daily reading, so painfully writen out in her earlier diary, betray a strange jumble of undigested and inaccurate information. Finally she wrote, "Read in History, but I don't know anything what we read, I don't know as I ever shall again."

Julia dutifully records the sermons she hears with their texts, and comments on the varying quality of the prayers of different clergymen. At the same time she enjoys dancing, singing school, riding, sleighing and coasting "with the lads." It is quite evident that life is much more interesting when there are plenty of lads about. As for visiting, that goes on perpetually; at the Mixes, the Treadwells and with her numerous cousins.

A Show Case of Verse

Lyric America: An Anthology, compiled by Alfred Kreymborg. New York: Coward-McCann. $6.

THE uses of anthologies of poetry are roughly three. The first is to serve as a treasury where old favorites and often-quoted classics may be found; the second, to prove some theory of criticism; the third, to act as a survey, or sample case, of a period. To the third kind belongs Alfred Kreymborg's "Lyric America," which he offers as a companion book to "Our Singing Strength." It contains more than 600 poems in its 600 pages, by 260 Americans writing in the three centuries between 1630 and 1930.

All anthologies are necessarily expressions of contemporary taste. If this were not so, Mr. Kreymborg certainly would not have devoted 200 pages to all the past and 400 pages to the present. He sees the history of poetry as the eye sees the landscape, with the nearer objects much larger, much more important than the distant ones; the tree in the foreground obliterates the distant mountain.

Mr. Kreymborg has been inclusive rather than selective, by intention. Choosing the best may be all very well in older countries, he thinks, but in the United States judgments on this matter are unsafe. Therefore he includes "My Old Kentucky Home," gives a respectable portion to Longfellow, a larger one to Whitman, and prefers Emerson to Thoreau.

His offering of twentieth century work has some surprises; he does not choose the expected poems of Robinson and Frost. He leaves out Masters, though unwillingly, because of copyright restrictions, and he skimps on others for the same reason. Of the modern schools, he apparently has left none out; Robinson Jeffers, Edith Thomas, Sara Teasdale, Hart Crane go hand in hand. Thus he seeks, he says, to embrace all the dynamic properties of national or individual movement and to avoid the air of static finality. It makes of his anthology an admirable case of specimens, but not a book to give any one group of readers unusual pleasure. It is not a golden treasury but rather a glass show case.

Eric Muspratt's "My South Sea Island," the English edition of which (Martin Hopkinson) was reviewed in these columns May 29, will be published in America by Morrow on Sept. 3.

Eastern and Western Gold

One Man's Gold: The Letters and Journal of a Forty-Niner, Enos Christman, compiled and edited by Florence Morrow Christman. New York: Whittlesey House; McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. $3.

IN THE subtitle this book is described as the letters and journal of Enos Christman, who obeyed his impulse to go a-mining in '49; but the reader will enjoy as much, or even more, the included letters of Ellen Apple, who lovingly waited his return in the home town, West Chester, Pa., and of Peebles Prizer, the faithful friend who also remained behind. The jacket tells us that the material has "been condensed and freely edited; even the names of certain characters have been altered." This reader cannot but hope, however, that Ellen Apple and Peebles Prizer are real names. The world is somehow brighter for thinking so.

In 1849 Enos Christman, one year short of the proud privilege of the ballot, labored as apprentice in the office of the Village Record, West Chester, Pa. The position was not such as strongly to offset the lure of gold.

But, as happened with many others in those days, the lure of gold held more of promise than of realization, and Enos came home after three years little better off financially than when he set out. But he had kept a journal, and put it away with letters, daguerreotypes and miniatures in a tin box in a Pennsylvania attic. So we may journey around the Horn with Enos, share his just dissatisfaction with the way the owners of the ship economized on food for the passengers, land at San Francisco, undergo the scenes and vicissitudes of mining with no encouraging success, earn what we can by employment on the Sonora Herald, and home again by way of Panama with sufficient fortune to repay what we borrowed when we set out, and not much over. Our reward—experience and the welcome of our faithful Ellen Apple and Peebles Prizer.

The reader's reward is an interesting picture both of California and West Chester life at that period, and glimpses also of the human comedy.

Romance of the Big Top

Circus Nights and Circus Days, by A. H. Kober. London: Sampson Low. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Morrow. $3.50.

IT IS, of course, far too easy to treat the circus romantically. Somewhere in this thrilling book Dr. Kober pretends that he has eschewed romance and has tried to set down the simple facts. The result, however, is more romantic than a deliberately romantic circus book. From the beginning, when he tries to explain the call of the road, to the end, when he shows that in tent town the flourish of trumpets is everything, the author stirs our imagination. He has chapters on the folk of the circus, with their strange stories; on the star turns, on the elephants, on the wild beasts, on "our comrade the horse," on clowns and directors; and for once it is true to say there is not a dull page.

The circus is again in vogue; in Europe, at any rate, it has been discovered by literary men, and there have been many books which endeavor to give a philosophical meaning to the ring. Showmen, too, have been induced to reveal their secrets, and sometimes their narratives have been extremely interesting. But Dr. Kober is specially qualified in that he is a professional writer who has actually lived for many years under the big top. He knows all about it, and he is conscious of his knowledge, and he can present his knowledge entertainingly.

The Cultured Press Agent

He was the press representative of one of the greatest German circuses, and though he humorously assures us that he would rather write about Kant's Prolegomena, the theory of money as expounded by Thomas Aquinus, the ideas about birds current among the Semang pygmies, that is only his gun. He, too, has caught something of the character of the people among whom he has lived, and if indeed he decided hereafter to write of the nature of chlorophyll I am sure he will not do it half so lovingly.

There are, I suppose, men and women who do not care about the circus. But if once you are fascinated by the circus, even as an onlooker, you will never escape from its spell. The glitter, the noise, the color, the odors, the animals, the feeling of travel and adventure in exotic lands, help to make up the appeal of the circus to old as well as to young. For my part, I am taken by it for much the same reason as William Hazlitt was taken by the Indian jugglers.

Everything in the circus must be done accurately, or it is not done at all. In most trades, and particularly in such artistic trades as painting and writing, the work may be good or bad, and nobody will particularly notice. But in the circus the man who tosses up balls, the spangled lady who leaps through hoops, the trapezists who fly through space, must all do their jobs precisely. They cannot perform them more or less well. If they are not exact, the audience detects their blunder. It rejoices the heart, in a world in which most things are done approximately, to meet men and women for whom accuracy is an indispensable virtue.

Time's Changes

It is easy to understand the lament that the circus is now too big. It has lost by its growth at least as much as it has gained. "The good old times are gone, and today the circus rolls its way in automobiles or special trains; it is a business undertaking on a large scale, subject to many legal restrictions, and weighted down with divers taxes, tolls and dues." Nevertheless, though it is better organized, it is just as liable to vicissitudes as ever, and if each act has to be carefully rehearsed, and each move to be planned, there is greater need for quick adaptability to unforeseen circumstances.

S. H.

A Plea to Modern Egypt

Pyramid and Temple, by Julius Meier Graefe. Translated by Roger Hinks. London: Cape. 18s.

HE IS a brave man who goes to Egypt now to write about the Pyramids and the tombs; and a brave reader, saving Mr. Meier Graefe's presence, who tackles a tithe of the books written. Why are these books written? Why are they read? Is there not a continual hope that one day the confusion of Egypt will be made clear, that there will come forth a lucid book about one of the most bewildering countries in the world?

We at least had considerable hopes of Mr. Meier Graefe, but they are only partly realized. His book has good things in it, but the mixture of art criticism, travel observation and heavy personal touch which he provides is not always a happy one. From the beginning he does not appear to have made up his mind what attitude to adopt toward his subject. The result is a great deal of tedious fencing with it, an obscure allusiveness, and something of that familiar spectacle, the Romantic critic preening himself before his conquest. These are hard sayings. On the other hand, Mr. Meier Graefe's virtues are his zest, his curiosity, his penetrating suggestions, his seriousness which is without pedantry, his capacity for experience, and the vigor of his opinions. The book does not deal entirely with Egypt—he traveled to Palestine and Greece as well—but Egypt was the hardest and most interesting nut he had to crack.

Modern Confusions

He was troubled, as most travelers are who are unwilling to narrow and define their interest, by the bewildering variety and temporary nature of the modern Egyptian scene, in comparison with the remote and mysterious stability of the old. The greater part of the population seems only just to have arrived. A most heterogeneous nation has established itself in a ramshackle fashion on the ground of one of the greatest of ancient civilizations and is entirely oblivious of the fact. You have the British protector or overlord, the native rich scrambling for the luxuries of the modern world and taking few of its responsibilities; while at the other end of the scale there is the peasantry, oppressed but not unhappy. Between these extremes is a southern European middle class who are hardly more foreign, in relation to the old kingdom, than the modern Egyptians themselves. There are the dragomen who may be said to be a race on their own. There are the excavators whose work has not the slightest interest to the modern Egyptian except as a matter of prestige; and for final satirical effect there are the tourist armies who descend from their boats, are plundered for baksheesh, ride their camels, are conducted round tombs, click their cameras, try in vain to avoid one another and depart.

The strong current of Nationalist politics flows across the scene to add to the confusion. To modern Egypt wishing to be European without the Europeans, to the Europeans and Americans wishing the modern Egyptians were like the noble race of the old kingdom, and the thoughtful critic trying to find the link, the formula, the idea that will make the whole complex business clear, the Sphinx is the fitting, equivocal monument.

A Pause Desirable

Contemplating the Pyramids, visiting the tombs and the museum and striving to collect his thoughts and coördinate his judgments, Mr. Meier Graefe pleads for a pause in which a synthesis might be made. Let the Egyptians put their ideas in order, is the burden of his plea. Stop excavation—though he trembles to think of what illuminating treasure may be revealed by the next stroke of the spade. The famous Cairo Museum he found a confusing agglomeration in which the good, bad and indifferent are crowded chock-a-block, from which it is almost impossible to get a correct general conception of Egyptian art. And that, he thinks, might be of the greatest importance to Western artists.

But only artists can teach artists and "there are no artists in modern Egypt":

> They alone could effect the union and transfuse the discovery into the blood of Europe. No artist could remain unmoved here. Is there passion enough? Our art is so sated with eclecticism that the expansion in all directions has made the body too thin. Not volatination, but the very opposite, is what it needs now; and it will find it in the static quality of Egyptian art.

He asks that Egypt should be approached as the Renaissance approached the antique. It is an interesting proposal, a typically Romantic one; but the analogy smacks rather much of a strong but limited personal experience. We know too little of Egypt, perhaps, but it is doubtful at the moment if the Egyptian experience can be wide enough or profound enough to provide anything more than exotic fuel for the eclecticism Mr. Meier Graefe deplores.

But that there is a great deal to be said for his argument appears in Mr. Meier Graefe's chapter on the celebrated Family Group sculpture in the Cairo Museum. Here was something never seen in European sculpture and which yet by its loveliness, its tenderness, and above all its urbane quality, conveyed an immediate intimacy across the thousands of years so that to look at the group of father, mother and sons was "to embark upon a conversation without words, an intimacy of a serious sort." This chapter must be read, for it is of great interest, the fruit of a genuine experience understood.

V. S. P.

Bourbon Beginnings

Henry of Navarre, by Henry Dwight Sedgwick. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $5.

THE adventurous youth and early manhood of Henry IV has been largely a closed book to readers of English, and Mr. Sedgwick's greatest service is to open up the vista of years before Henry became the first French king of the Bourbon line. The recent departure of the last of the Bourbons from the Spanish throne has renewed popular interest in the beginnings of this kingly house.

How Henry escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, after his marriage to Marguerite de Valois had served to draw swarms of Huguenots to Paris with a feeling of security; how he was forced to conceal his religious preferences and side with the Roman Catholic faction at court for several years, until he could find a way to escape and rally the Huguenot leaders about him—these and many more incidents and developments of his young manhood are but little known.

Pliancy, as Mr. Sedgwick observes, was one of Henry's most striking qualities, and it is easy to see how it was hammered into him in surroundings where dissimulation and intrigue were the order of the day. But why the author should insist that this "was no inherited quality" is not so clear. Henry's father, Antoine de Bourbon, may be said to have established some records for pliancy in matters of religion.

This book is intended to be "easy reading," and it is. The author, because he thinks that most readers will be interested chiefly in the military exploits and romantic adventures of his hero, concentrates entirely on these phases of his career, putting in an absolute minimum of historical background. In one place, however, he seems to lay too much stress upon the romantic. Europe was heading for war in 1610 for much more important and fundamental reasons than because Henry was infatuated with the Princess of Condé.

It is rather surprising to find that the author does not reject Sully's account of his embassy to England in 1601, which certainly never took place. And how strange that the chapter on "The Great Design" should be written without reference to Grotius!

L. R. M.

Fiddlers' Green, by Albert R. Wetjen (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.), concerns itself with the adventures of Tommy Lawn, second officer of the cargo steamer Bramcar, who finds himself in the domain of Davy Jones after the Bramcar founders. From that point the reader follows the swaggering young bucko through the fantastic realm of Fiddlers' Green, which is a huge sailors' tavern. The concluding chapter presents the Deep Sea Board of Wind, Wave and Tide to good effect. There is a thrill to be had from visualizing the noble procession that follows the Old Man of the Sea to conference. First comes the impertinent, cocky little midshipman who was in the Victory during that epochal hour at Trafalgar, burdened with the charts of all the lost ships. Heroes of discovery and warfare and commerce stand out in the file of names: Magellan and John Paul Jones, Sir Francis Drake, Columbus and Eric the Red, Vasco da Gama and Nelson. It makes an impressive climax. Then the Bramcar's lifeboat crew fishes Mr. Lawn out of the water.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Day of Solitude

DAWN came with gracious stillness. Before the world of men was astir, I went into my garden. A million dew drops were aglitter in the awakening sun. I surveyed my empire of green, row after row in fresh and sparkling array. I first strode into a phalanx of corn. This was a good sector in which to take a few practice strokes, among the sturdy stalks where the line of demarcation between weed and crop was clear even to sleepy eyes. After this setting up exercise, I moved into a colony of potatoes. The soil was like a heap of wood ashes, ideal for hilling the blossoming tubers. Already my stirring of the warm, brown earth had filled the air with that irresistible sweetness known only to a man of the soil. A company of yellow butterflies, roused from their slumber in the corn, lazily flitted about. A song sparrow trilled his impassioned aria from a locust shrub. I rejoiced to be alone in the garden.

My garden is planted in a puzzling haphazardness, a conjury of tomatoes, peppers, dahlias and sunflowers in among the towering plants, and a curious interspersal of gladioli and cabbages among the commonplace parsnips, spinach and rutabagas. The little crops have a way of bringing one down in humble fellowship with the soil. As I was creeping over a row of carrots, a sense of the pleasant philosophy of it all stole over me. Yonder were the peas, four long, handsome rows, intended for sacrifice to the blackbirds. Neither I nor my hungry family expected to get more than a paltry sample from these flowering vines. It had become a sort of pirates' bargain. This treaty was arbitrated with the understanding that they, the black fowl of the air, would let the upper premises alone. The flower gardens were reserved for humming birds and goldfinches, the cherries for oriole, robin and catbird. The gentlemen's agreement has been adhered to through four seasons, a phenomenally successful series of gardens having resulted.

As I mingle with my children of the earth, a soothing curtain rises between me and the teeming world that sweeps by on the highway over the hill. I find in my happy garden days a refuge from the confusing moods of a twentieth century civilization. With my hoe I contend with the weeds for the nurture of my own chosen favorites, the beans, peas and okra. It is an engrossing ordeal of endless fascination to travel row by row, striking down the intruder with one deft clip of a sharp hoe, until the enforested line of vegetables stands out in handsome silhouette against the sandy plot and the green swamp background. I move with cautious care along a file of tender chard, my attention held completely by the imperative task of bettering my weedy opposition. When I come to the beans, I can swing my hoe more nonchalantly, and in addition let my mind rehearse the events of the day past and dream projects of the future.

Some pernicious sluggards, like ragweed and witch-grass, rouse me to vigorous retaliation. But, when I come to a fair visitor who was blown in by fall winds and has staked out a homestead among the newly plowed furrows, such as Queen Anne's lace, a yellow loosestrife or a dainty cream and white toad flax, my enthusiasm of attack weakens and I diminish feebly with my hoe or pass by the bright ambassador of the forests. Today, as I had struggled through the intricacies of a row of parsley and chickweed, I stood to rest my back, lured by the call of three gulls that circled above like fragments of sea foam blown into the sky. This summons opened my ears to the swamp sounds that encompassed me in the crystal clear morning.

Goldfinches cheeped their cheery call as they rose and fell in wavelike undulations, traveling up to glean a feast of seed from the flower beds and then back again to chirp at the swamp's edge. A sober catbird hopped among the potatoes. It was apparent that he had come to my assistance. I tried to conceal myself behind the high rows and play detective on the little brother in the Prince Albert coat, but, twisting his head, he looked with piercing frankness at my spying. An early morning conference of the blackbirds was under way. The redwings, the solid blacks and the mottled browns scurried from limb to limb, from hillock to hillock, in a futile effort to assemble. Perhaps it was my close proximity to the peas, or my unheralded appearance at the dawn hour, that provoked the clatter of discussion. A mud hen rose from her nest in the maple thickets, beat her way through the junglelike foliage, plunging at length with the sound of a squeaky pump into the water. Frogs stirred at this echoing noise, and then all was still.

I looked out over the wild pink roses and a line of orange flowered butterfly weed, into the tangled mystery of the swamp. The scent of roses and the lingering bird carols were recompense for all my scratching and bending.

As the morning wore on, white clouds were blown in by a gentle ocean breeze. A miniature shower fell at noon, and the whole bird world joined in one of those symphonies that come only in the still moments before storm. The gray afternoon seemed to wait for the coming of some mysterious change. The close air was heavy with anticipation. It was no time for hoeing. I took my rod and started for the river. It was an ideal time for pickerel, and the supper board gaped provocatively. Refreshed by the shower, the woods were fragrant with ripening blueberries and damp leaves and pine needles.

The swampy reaches along Herring River were not as high from the rains as I had expected. I made my way out into the marshes that reach along the stream between its protecting hills. Wild honeysuckle filled the humid air with an odor like jasmine. Yellow loosestrife sparkled over the flats, like golden weave in a tapestry of emerald. Typha, lush and tall, lined the banks of the brook. I crept up through a jungle of reed and cast toward a clump of pickerel weed. My bait sank and drifted with the stream. Forgetting my cast, I watched the swaying spike of violet blue that rose above a clump of pickerel weed, growing out of its leaflike spathe. My eyes rested on the big leaves of the skunk cabbage and arrowhead, as they dipped and glistened at the base of the stalwart cat tails.

There was a dreamy lure about the brown stream, as it lapped the reed forests and lulled its myriads of lily pad boats. A black summer duck rose from an open space beyond and winged his way deliberately overhead, looking down at me with no sign of alarm. To him there could be no ill-meaning intruder on such a day. Two swallows glided noiselessly upstream toward the ponds. Cattle bells sounded from the woody hill across the meadows, ringing out through the still air like some deep harp to be echoed by a thousand reeds along the river's course, until the mellow tone sang to a hundred hills.

There was no life visible in the dark water, only a sleepy turtle peering up at the sky. The slow current moved on dreamily, carrying the fresh waters of the seven ponds out to the bay, bobbing in ceaseless rhythm the roots and weeds that lay below its course. There was no point in thumping a spoon or fly across the sleeping stream and so marring a halcyon scene. I reeled in my line and closed up my pole. The day had me in its spell. I stood on the muddy bank, motionless like the lichen-covered pine above me. The gray sky closed in, an enshrouding mantle that provoked every creature to silence.

I moved homeward through the darkening woodland, waiting for the storm that would break the trance of solitude which had seized the earth. As I came to a hill top clothed with short pine, the rain fell in warm torrents. I stood there with the restful downpour upon me, sharing with the carpeted woods the benediction of a gracious day. All night I slept with the restful patter playing on my roof, while a day of solitude found its fulfillment in the dark hours of peace.

R. M. B.

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Courtesy of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery

"Pinkie": From Sir Thomas Lawrence's Portrait of Miss Sarah Moulton-Barrett

The Gardener Considers Flowers

"An' w'at I always says is, you can't never tell w'at people will be a-doin' next, an' you don't never know w'ere to 'ave 'em. Leastwise, women you don't. But flowers is diff'rent again, an' that's w'y a gard'ner like me ought to be halways hawful thankful 'e don't 'ave to 'ave nothink to do with people no more than 'e's a mind to, an' w'en 'e's been a-puzzlin' over 'em so's 'e can't puzzle no more w'y then 'e can go an' look at a rose or maybe a lobelia an' everythink seems to get all cleared up again, like. An' 'e can say as much as 'e likes to that there flower an' tell 'er w'at's w'at; but do 'e get a lot o' back-chat from 'er like 'e halways do from a woman that can't never 'ardly bear to learn anythink she don't know halready? Not from a rose or a lobelia, 'e don't. Not from a poppy or a pansy or a chrysanthemum or hany other flower I ever talked to. Flowers, they just sets an' 'ears w'at you got to say, an' soaks it in an' considers of it an' seems to like it, as if it was doin' them some kind o' good to 'ear you an' they 'ad been a-waitin' for a long time to 'ear just exackly them very words. That's a think I like about flowers, an' that's the reason w'y, after I've been a-wastin' my good time a-tryin' to tell Miss Bannister or some other lady somethink she reely hought to know about but she won't listen to me but keeps a-comin' back with hobjections an' all that, w'y I just goes out with my 'oe or my spade an' I tells it to the flowers, I does; an' I tell you right 'ere an' now, sir, it's wonderful restful. W'y, I gets more reel solid comfort talkin' to a rose for five minutes than I would talkin' to Miss Bannister for a 'ole week. But my wife she says if flowers don't never talk back 'ow is a man to know w'at they're a-thinkin' about an' maybe sayin' be'ind 'is back, like? But I tells 'er that the most beautiful an' the most restful think I know about flowers is, they think w'at a man tells 'em to think an' don't talk at all, be'ind 'is back or anywheres. An' then 'ere's another think I like about flowers, I tells 'er: flowers is halways satisfied an' 'appy with w'at they 'as, an' they don't come a-runnin' every ten minutes to say they 'as to 'ave a new dress or wants to be taken somew'eres to see the sights. No, sir, w'ere you puts 'em they stays, an' w'at they 'as to wear they wears, an' looks thankful. Same dress every day an' all day long a rose wears, if you stops to think about it, w'ich is w'at no woman I ever see is willing to do, not if she can 'elp 'erself. W'y, these days it seems like women 'as to 'ave everythink that don't reely do them no good unless they can't manage to be 'appy at all; but w'en you goes an' gets 'em everythink they wants, are they any 'appier than they were before? Ah, that's w'at I'd like to know. Now in your country, sir, they do tell me the women 'as everythink that 'eart can wish—close an' cars an' furnitoor an' pianoes an' tickets to the theayter an' no hend—an' hall that the men does in your country, they tell me, is to work hall the day an' night for their women so's they can 'ave more thinks. Well, now, 'appen those American women are a lot 'appier for it than our Henglish women be, who don't get so much, an' then again 'appen they ain't, because I don't ever see a flower that could be any 'appier than it is now in its just one dress. A nice think it would be, truly, for a rose to 'ave a mornin' gown an' a gown to eat 'er luncheon in an' a gown to go hout a-callin' in an' a tea-gown an' a dinner-gown, an' then maybe another gown for balls an' dances an' lookin' at the moonshine in, like some of the ladies that come to the big 'ouse 'ere, now wouldn't it? An' then all the gard'ner's time could be took up just a-layin' hout an' changin' an' puttin' away them there trooseaus, like a bloomin' lady's maid! An' o' course, if the rose 'ad hall them gowns, w'y then the lily couldn't stand it at hall unless she 'ad twice as many; an' then the peony, a great proud blossom like 'er, would 'ave to 'ave a town 'ouse an' a country 'ouse an' cars an' 'untin' 'orses no hend, an' all of 'em cram full o' gowns! But a gard'ner like me ought to be hawful thankful that flowers 'as the sense, w'ich people don't, to stop w'ile the stoppin' is good, with just one gown. An' that's w'y I halways 'as to smile w'en the ladies comes hout into the garden of an evenin' in their evenin' dresses, after 'avin' changed their close five times that day, an' goes all round exclaimin' an' callin' hout: 'Oh, do just come an' look at this 'ere rose or this 'ere lily or this 'ere lobelia. It's too sweet for words!' An' o' course it is, too, an' so w'y will they use up so many words tryin' to say so? But if you was to hask me w'y that there flower was sweet, I'd say it was because it was contented, like, with w'ere it was an' w'at it 'ad, an' didn't wear 'erself hall hout just a-changin' 'er close, an' didn't talk too much either. Restful, flowers is, an' does a man good to be with 'em, an' it teaches 'im a lot o' thinks 'e couldn't never learn from people. An' so a gard'ner like me, if maybe 'e 'as a bit more sense than some others, not to name no names, an' if 'e 'as learned to be 'appy with w'at 'e 'as an' w'ere 'e is, an' specially if 'e don't talk too much but just goes on habout 'is business, w'y 'e don't deserve so much credit for it as you might think. 'E don't, reely. Because w'ere do 'e get all 'is good sense an' keenin' quiet an' all that? Not from people. Leastwise, not from women. But I'll tell you w'ere 'e gets it. 'E learns it from the flowers."

To a Portrait

(In the Huntington Museum, California)

Dear little "Pinkie," child of long ago,
I stand and gaze upon your loveliness;
Your winsome figure poised against the sky,
Your feet among the flowers on the hill,

Your muslin dress is fluttering in the breeze,
The ribbons from your hat are streaming free;
You seem to bring a breath of April air,
And make me think of England far away.

I wonder if the painter ever knew
How sweet a thought his master hand portrayed,
Or dreamed his work would hold an honored place
Among the treasures of this western world.

GWEN CASTLE.

A Great Organ of Expression

I often wonder, if only I didn't know English, what I should think of the sound of it, well talked. I believe I should esteem it a soft speech very pleasant to the ear, varied but unemphatic, singularly free from guttural or metallic sounds, restful, dignified, and friendly. I believe—how prejudiced one is!—that I would choose it, well spoken, before any language in the world, not indeed as the most beautiful, but as the medium of expression of which one would tire last. Blend though it be, hybrid between two main stocks, and tinctured by many a visiting word, it has acquired rich harmony of its own, a vigorous individuality. It is worthy of any destiny, however wide.

The mind, taking a bird's-eye view of the English language from Chaucer to this day, noting the gradual but amazing changes it has undergone, will find it impossible, I think, to give the palm to any particular period in all those centuries. As with the lover of flowers who, through the moving seasons of the year, walks in his garden, watching the tulip and the apple blossom, the lilac, the iris, and the rose bloom in their good time, and cannot tell which most delights his eyes, nor when his garden reaches its full sweetness, so it is with us who love good English. Chaucer, Shakespeare, the makers of the Authorized Version, Defoe, Swift, Addison, Johnson, Burke, or Bright, you cannot crown the English of any one of these and say: "Here the pinnacle was definitely reached." They were masters of expression, they used supremely well the English language of their days, tuning the instrument for their contemporaries, enlarging it for those who came after them. But the possibilities of this great organ of expression transcend even Shakespeare or the Bible.

I, at least, like to regard the English language as still in the making, capable of new twists and bold captures; and yet I think our attitude toward it should have more reverence; that we should love our mother tongue as we love our country, and try to express ourselves with vigour, dignity, and grace. — JOHN GALSWORTHY, in "Castles in Spain."

The Trail of the Boardwalk

There is an air of courtesy and primness about a boardwalk. Such a boardwalk as I have in mind is dignified, embroidered with a delicate tracery of sun-speckled shadow, bordered with velvety green turf, sheltered by the protecting arms of copper beech trees and elms—a canopy of glorious brown and green. I have a ridiculous fancy that this boardwalk is like the quaint, old-fashioned ladies of long gone days; pacing decorously to and fro—dressed in the stiff dignity of velvet brocades, of moss green flounces—taking careful steps of rectitude.

But not every boardwalk is stately and dignified, pursuing a straight and narrow way. Some of the boardwalks I have seen in New England are rather whimsical. If the road twists and turns in an unexpected manner, so does the boardwalk, with a little twirling twist that somehow is oddly humorous. For some absurd reason, these whimsical boardwalks remind me of mischievous little boys, twirling and twisting on scampering feet. I have followed the trail of the boardwalk, along stately avenues, in winding, grassy streets, where velvety lawns roll in soft stateliness to the boardwalk's very edge—where tall forest trees stand as protecting sentinels; but seldom did I meet another human wayfarer following the trail. Rosy robins, saucy sparrows, and mischievious squirrels, whisking their bushy tails as they scamper along, seem to be the only users of the boardwalk trail. So the buds, the suspended shadows, the squirrels and I, had it all to ourselves, a soft-footed trail of pleasantness.

And I felt it was high time that some wayfarer sang the praises of boardwalks, volumes having been written heretofore of highways and skyways, of city streets and mountain trails. I sing the praises of boardwalks.

Valley of Decision

Only in humble places are the great
Decisions made, clean moulded out of dust
Finer than thin-spun dreams, and firm enough
To hold a costly peace inviolate.

Corn in the valley silks beneath the moon,
Bursting with slow rain filtered from a height.
Grass in low places stretches to the light
Against the folly of a copper noon.

One lonely figure at the point of vision,
Drawing a scarlet cloak to hold the heat
From his own leaping pulses' isolate beat,—
"Multitudes in the valley of decision."

There is white blossoming and golden fruit,
Tang of the sky, and sweetness at the root.

—LEWA HALL, in "Late Adventure."

Spanish Patience

There is a delightful old Spanish proverb which it is wise to learn before visiting the country: "Have patience, and the mulberry-leaf will become satin."

A tiny story illustrates this admirably. Going to one of the frontier stations for a friend's arrival we saw the notice chalked up that the train was two hours late. After inspecting the church and wandering round the village in an icy wind for the prescribed two hours we returned to the station to find no sign of any train. The station-master, who regarded us with a pitying look, was approached. "Was the train then more than two hours late?" "Mesdames, the train is seven hours late," he replied.

"But why do you put up the notice that it is two hours late?"

"Ah, that, mesdames—that is to *give a little hope!*"

If you have the gift of leisure and of humor, Spain unfolds itself to you as a country of great charm and character, but there must be no question of rushing through it. . . .

If you have patience your mulberry-leaf will indeed become satin; you will realize the graciousness and dignity of the Spanish character and will taste the full flavor of those delightful qualities. Indeed, in a few weeks you will come to agree with the Spaniard himself that rush and hurry are undignified and, in Spain at least, will effectively prevent your seeing either country or people as they really are. — From "Spanish Sunshine," by ELEANOR ELSNER.

Perpetual Individuality

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERY normal individual is conscious of living, and nearly all hope to reach a state of harmonious living. But of what constitutes man's true individuality there is, generally speaking, a lack of actual understanding.

As to what makes for happiness, personal beliefs may widely differ, some being based on the accumulation and use of material riches; others being based on the exercise of so-called human power; others on the enjoyment of intellectual pleasures. Other persons, zealous for Christian ideals, find their highest happiness in the development of spiritual character, having discovered in Christianity, through God-given grace and faith, that man's individuality is eternal.

Christian Science reveals the truth in regard to man's individuality: it teaches that individuality does not originate in material personality and is not dependent on it; that true individuality exists unseen by the personal senses, and that it can be discerned and expressed here and now. Mary Baker Eddy writes in her book entitled "No and Yes" (pp. 10, 11), "Eternal harmony, perpetuity, and perfection, constitute the phenomena of being, governed by the immutable and eternal laws of God; whereas matter and human will, intellect, desire, and fear, are not the creators, controllers, nor destroyers of life or its harmonies." Majestic statement of facts and powerful denial of fables! What power of truth is here, what balm of assurance and hope!

Accepting such a clear declaration of the true phenomena of man's real being, governed by the unchangeable laws of the one creator, every human being who opens his heart to this revelation of Truth can bring out, little by little, his true individuality. This unfolding improves what is commonly regarded as his personality so that each person under this heavenly influence expresses more wisdom, a purer affection, with judgment and discretion, more true manhood. An individual so influenced by the light of Truth constantly rejects the false arguments of "matter and human will, intellect, desire, and fear," of mere intellect apart from wisdom's control, and ascends in the scale of freedom and success. His thinking is clearer, his action is more correct and positive; and the results are satisfactory; for, as the Psalmist wrote, "A good man . . . will guide his affairs with discretion."

All this wholesome progress is possible today, because, as Mrs. Eddy writes in the paragraph above quoted, "Man has an immortal Soul, a divine Principle, and an eternal being." This declaration is a constant encouragement to students of Christian Science, because, learning that divine Principle is God, wholly good and imparting nothing but good, including all wisdom and intelligence, the student constantly discovers new resources and power whereby to solve his problems successfully. His sense of individuality is thus constantly enlarged, and accompanied with an increasing sense of peace and joy. Gratitude deepens one's sense of receptivity, and Truth right at hand enlarges his ways and means of practical, true influence.

An improved sense of existence, with a constantly increasing sense of usefulness, attends one's human progress in the demonstration of Christian Science; and as individual thinking is patterned, more and more, after the great model which was presented to the world in Christ Jesus, and illumined by the ever present truth, spiritual individuality asserts its mastery over the mistaken views and attractions of personal sense. This demonstration enables the sincere student of Christian Science to prove the ways of wisdom, in ability and industry, to find his place in the human realm of production and honest service, to work successfully therein; to meet the demands of living expense, pay his debts, and exercise discretion in providing a reasonable reserve for whatever may require the use of funds for right purposes. A correct understanding of individuality in Christian Science gives the true sense of substance and power, destroys the love of mere temporary place, power, or money, abolishes poverty and lack of employment, and unfolds the true riches—the true sense of God, man, and divine law.

The paragraph from which the foregoing citations were taken closes with this wonderful, hope-inspiring statement: "Man has perpetual individuality; and God's laws, and their intelligent and harmonious action, constitute his individuality in the Science of Soul." John, the beloved disciple, in his first epistle, reveals the nature of everlasting individuality, in these faith-lighted words: "He that doeth the will of God abideth for ever."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Immerwährende Individualität

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

JEDER normale Mensch ist sich bewußt, daß er lebt, und fast alle Menschen hoffen, ein harmonisches Leben zu erlangen. Aber dafür, worin die wahre Individualität des Menschen besteht, fehlt im allgemeinen das richtige Verständnis.

Die persönlichen Ansichten darüber, worin Glückseligkeit besteht, mögen weit auseinandergehen, da manche auf der Anhäufung und dem Gebrauch materieller Reichtümer, andere auf der Anwendung sogenannter menschlicher Macht, wieder andere auf dem Genuß intellektueller Vergnügungen beruhen. Andere Menschen, die eifrig nach christlichen Idealen trachten, finden ihr höchstes Glück im Entfalten eines geistigen Charakters, da sie durch gottgegebene Gnade und Vertrauen im Christentum entdeckt haben, daß die Individualität des Menschen ewig ist.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt die Wahrheit über die Individualität des Menschen: sie lehrt, daß Individualität weder aus materieller Persönlichkeit hervorgeht noch von ihr abhängt, daß wahre Individualität, wenngleich den persönlichen Sinnen verborgen, besteht, und daß sie hier und jetzt wahrgenommen und zum Ausdruck gebracht werden kann. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in ihrem Buche „Nein und Ja" (S. 10, 11): „Ewige Harmonie, ewige Dauer und Vollkommenheit sind die Erscheinungen des Seins, die von den unveränderlichen und ewigen Gesetzen Gottes regiert werden, wogegen das Fleisch und der menschliche Wille, der Verstand, die Begierde und die Furcht nicht die Schöpfer, Lenker und Zerstörer des Lebens oder seiner Harmonien sind". Erhabene Erklärung von Tatsachen und machtvolles Leugnen von Erdichtetem! Welche Kraft der Wahrheit, welch trostreiche Versicherung und Hoffnung wir hier haben!

Jedes menschliche Wesen, das eine solch klare Darlegung der wahren Erscheinungen des von den unwandelbaren Gesetzen des einen Schöpfers regierten wirklichen Seins des Menschen sich zu eigen macht und sein Herz dieser Offenbarung der Wahrheit öffnet, kann seine wahre Individualität nach und nach zum Ausdruck bringen. Dieses Entfalten verbessert das, was allgemein als seine Persönlichkeit angesehen wird, so daß jedermann unter diesem himmlischen Einfluß mehr Weisheit, eine reinere Zuneigung mit Urteil und Besonnenheit, mehr wahres Menschentum zum Ausdruck bringt. Wer so durch das Licht der Wahrheit beeinflußt ist, weist die falschen Argumente „des Fleisches und des menschlichen Willens, des Verstandes, der Begierde und der Furcht", des von der Leitung der Weisheit getrennten bloßen Verstandes zurück und steigt auf der Leiter der Freiheit und des Erfolgs höher. Er denkt klarer, handelt richtiger und bestimmter, und die Ergebnisse sind befriedigend; denn wer „barmherzig ist, . . . richtet seine Sachen aus, daß er niemand unrecht tue", wie der Psalmist schrieb.

Dieser ganze gesunde Fortschritt ist heute möglich; denn „der Mensch hat", wie Mrs. Eddy in dem oben angeführten Abschnitt schreibt, „eine unsterbliche Seele, ein göttliches Prinzip und ein ewiges Sein". Diese Erklärung ermutigt die Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft fortwährend; denn der Schüler, der erkennen lernt, daß das göttliche Prinzip Gott ist, vollständig gut ist und nichts als Gutes einschließlich aller Weisheit und aller Intelligenz mitteilt, entdeckt beständig neue Hilfsmittel und neue Kraft, wodurch er seine Probleme erfolgreich lösen kann. Sein Begriff von Individualität erweitert sich dadurch unaufhörlich, und die Folge ist ein immer stärkeres Gefühl des Friedens und der Freude. Dankbarkeit macht uns empfänglicher, und die zur Verfügung stehende Wahrheit vermehrt unsere Mittel und Wege praktischen, wahren Einflusses.

Eine verbesserte Daseinsauffassung mit immer mehr Sinn für Nützlichkeit begleitet unsern menschlichen Fortschritt im Beweisen der Christlichen Wissenschaft, und in dem Maße, wie sich das Denken des einzelnen immer mehr nach dem großen Vorbild Christi Jesu gestaltet und durch die immer gegenwärtige Wahrheit erleuchtet wird, behauptet die geistige Individualität ihre Herrschaft über die irrigen Ansichten und Verlockungen des persönlichen Sinnes. Diese Beweisführung befähigt den aufrichtigen Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft, durch Können und Fleiß die Wege der Weisheit zu zeigen, seinen Platz im menschlichen Bereiche nützlichen und ehrlichen Dienstes zu finden und erfolgreich darin zu arbeiten, den Forderungen des täglichen Aufwandes nachzukommen, seine Schulden zu bezahlen und Weisheit walten zu lassen, um einen angemessenen Betrag für unvorhergesehene gerechte Zwecke bereitzuhalten. Das richtige Verständnis von Individualität in der Christlichen Wissenschaft verleiht den wahren Sinn von Substanz und Kraft, zerstört die Liebe zu bloß zeitlicher Stellung und Macht oder zum Geld, beseitigt Armut und Arbeitslosigkeit und entfaltet die wahren Reichtümer—die wahre Auffassung von Gott, vom Menschen und vom göttlichen Gesetz.

Der Abschnitt, dem die oben angeführten Sätze entnommen sind, schließt mit der wunderbaren, hoffnungsvollen Erklärung: „Der Mensch hat immerwährende Individualität; und Gottes Gesetze und ihr vernünftiges und harmonisches Wirken bilden seine Individualität in der Wissenschaft der Seele". Der geliebte Jünger Johannes offenbart in seinem ersten Briefe das Wesen der immerwährenden Individualität mit den glaubensvollen Worten: „Wer aber den Willen Gottes tut, der bleibt in Ewigkeit".

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Tanka

Peach-trees are in bloom
Sharply-pink on bare, brown boughs.
What may the orchard
Promise, yet more fair, more rare?
Some choose blossoms; some choose fruit.

LOUIS J. COSTIGAN.

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MARKET WAITS FOR DEFINITE FOREIGN NEWS

Volume of Trading Smallest in Five Years—Net Changes Fractional

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP) — The stock market went to sleep on its feet today.

With foreign markets closed and Wall Street undetermined whether to be hopeful or gloomy over the prospects of relief for Germany from the international conferences of cabinet ministers, traders decided to let the market while away the time as best it could.

Sales for the two-hour session fell off to less than 400,000 shares, around the lowest in five years. A trickle of week-end selling appeared early in the session, causing several recessions of 1 to 2 points, but the list firmed in the last half hour, and closed with fractional changes predominating.

United States Steel and American Can, after showing temporary losses of about a point, recovered to close virtually unchanged.

Corn Products rallied about 2 points, possibly reflecting news that Penick & Ford will license its refining process to other corn refining companies. Wall Street understands that the savings are considerable and that the entire industry may benefit.

Allied Chemical, on the other hand had a sinking spell, again reflecting price cutting in chemicals, on failure of the international nitrate sales cartel to renew its agreement. An extreme decline of nearly 2 points was largely regained, however.

Business Developments

Standard Oil of New York was helped by the report in circles close to the company that the current rate will be maintained only on the Socony Vacuum stock at the next dividend meeting. The stock closed nearly a point higher.

New York Central sold off more than two points, and recovered only partially in the late upturn. Case, however, regained all of a 2 point drop.

The week-end estimate of Youngstown Steel operations indicated further slackening of output next week. Operations for the entire district are expected to average 34 per cent of capacity, as compared with 38 a week previously. Republic Steel Corporation is expected to cut operations to 35 per cent, which contrasts with 45 per cent a fortnight ago.

The weekly mercantile reviews stressed the reports from retail trade as indicating a maintenance of fair turnover for midsummer, about equal to a year ago. Shoe and textile manufacturers continue to make about the best showing in industrial activity, although there has been some slackening of cotton cloth output.

In a dull bond market, the German issues made a little more recovery. Foreign exchanges were generally under pressure. Sterling dropped about half a cent. The mark nominal at 22.90c.

The cotton market, like stocks, showed unimportant changes. Closing prices were 5c lower to 20c a bale higher.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market moved ahead irregularly today although trading was duller than yesterday's dull market.

Railroad issues provided much of the limited turnover, and the leading German loans were the most active of the foreign group. Even among the rails the activity was principally a matetr of sales in more issues than in the public utilities and industrials rather than heavy trading in individual bonds.

Atchison general 4s were one of the most active issues of the whole list, and sold at fractional recessions from yesterday's final transactions. Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s of 1949, which frequently fluctuated sharply, could only muster a minor fractional gain, and St. Paul 5s of 2000, another bond of quick price movements, were steady. This narrow movement was significant as these latter two loans were two of the most active of their group. Erie 5s of 1975, Northern Pacific 4s of 1997, Pennsylvania General 4½s and Chespeake & Ohio 4½s of 1992 scored minor gains on limited sales.

German 5½s of 1965, the 7s of 1949 and the 6s of October 1960 of the Central Agricultural Bank advanced about 2 points each. Except these three issues and the Italian 7s of 1951, which eased off, the turnover in foreign obligations was limited usually to a few small sales, and many issues were not traded in at all.

Loans of the United States Government were unusually dull at steady prices. No sales of any sort were reported in a number of them also.

The public utilities were restricted in their volume, but their trend was definitely higher. Industrial loans were dull and steady. Stock privilege issues reflected the dullness of the stock market.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1931, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Today	108.7	74.7	164.7	113.3
Previous day	108.5	74.9	165.0	113.3
Week ago	108.9	76.6	166.7	114.1
Month ago	99.9	73.1	154.5	105.4
Year ago	169.4	124.9	229.2	172.9
Two years ago	228.8	156.6	295.6	227.6
Three years ago	160.2	118.8	147.0	151.1
High (1931)	140.2	106.8	203.9	144.3
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7
High (1929)	252.8	167.8	353.1	253.5
Low (1929)	141.3	117.7	156.3	140.2

BONDS

	10 Industrls.	10 R'r'ds	10 Util.	30 Total
Today	85.0	100.2	101.4	95.5
Previous day	84.8	100.3	101.5	95.5
Week ago	85.2	101.0	101.4	95.9
Month ago	83.1	99.1	100.4	94.2
Year ago	93.4	107.3	100.3	100.3
Two years ago	92.9	102.3	97.3	97.5
Three years ago	95.1	105.0	99.0	99.7
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	81.4	96.3	98.4	92.4
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	96.6	92.6
High (1929)	95.3	106.8	99.5	99.9
Low (1929)	90.4	100.8	96.0	96.3

BOOKS UNIVERSAL FEATURES

NEW YORK, July 18—Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., has booked Universal Pictures Corp.'s feature product for next season in its entire chain of theaters. Though the contract is for percentage bookings, the lowest estimate based on its guarantees involves rentals of between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 18	Last July 17
23½	11⅛	1	Adams Express	300	18⅝	18	18⅛	18⅝
109⅝	70¾	3	Air Reduction	1200	77¾	75¾	77⅜	76⅜
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	5900	15	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝
12¾	4⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	600	7⅜	7	7	7
182¾	102¾	6§	Allied Chem	800	117¾	116¼	117½	118
2½	1	..	Amal Leather	100	2	2	2	..
42¾	18⅝	2	Allis Chalmers	400	25	24⅝	25	..
23	15½	2	Amerada	200	19	19	19	[illegible]
62¾	34⅝	3¶	Am Bank Note	100	40	40	40	[illegible]
129⅝	92½	5¶	Am Can	8000	104	103¼	103⅝	103⅝
86	58⅝	7	Am Car & Fdry pf	40	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	64
60	30	4	Am Coal	30	30	30	30	..
14½	5⅝	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	7½	7½	7½	..
10⅝	6⅝	1	Am Hawaiian	300	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
61⅝	21⅛	..	Am & For Pow	10100	29⅝	28¼	29	29⅝
30	10½	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	29½	29½	29½	29⅝
26	9⅝	..	Am International	1000	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	14⅛
39⅝	5	..	Am Nat Gas pf	10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	..
64⅝	30⅜	1	Am Power & Lt	300	37	35⅝	36⅝	36⅝
21⅛	11⅛	.60	Am Radiator	500	14⅛	13	13⅝	13⅝
37⅝	15⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	[illegible]	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
42	27⅛	6	Am Shipbuilding	70	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	28
58⅛	24⅝	2	Am Smelt & Ref	400	36	33⅛	33⅛	33¼
138½	117½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	129	129	129	..
4½	1⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	100	1½	1½	1½	..
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	2400	177½	176	177	176⅝
80⅝	40⅝	3	Am Wat W&E	100	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47½
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	[illegible]	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
39⅛	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	500	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
8⅝	3⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	5	5	5	..
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	2000	26⅝	24⅝	25	25⅝
36	19⅛	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	22	22	22	..
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	100	2	2	2	2⅛
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
28⅞	5¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	7½	7½	7½	..
⅛	⅛	..	Asso Ap Ind rts	2300	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
203⅜	132¾	10	Atchison T & SF	100	180	180	180	180⅝
23⅝	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	400	15⅝	15½	15½	15½
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	300	168	164	167	168
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	200	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	3½
			—B—					
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	500	56¼	55½	56¼	55⅝
107	101¼	6½	Bamberger pf	110	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
10	2⅞	..	Bark r Bros	50	3½	3½	3½	..
14½	5¾	1	Barnsdall A	400	8	7⅝	8	..
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	100	60	60	60	58⅝
4	1¾	..	Belding Hem	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	..
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	1100	20⅝	20	20⅝	20½
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	200	37¾	37¾	37⅝	37⅝
70⅝	38½	4	Bethlehem Steel	800	44½	44	44⅛	44⅛
123⅞	96⅝	7	Beth St el pf	100	108	108	108	108
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	400	35	34	34¼	35⅝
76½	47	3¶	Borden	800	57⅛	56⅞	57⅛	57⅝
2⅜	1¼	..	Botany Mills A pf	380	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	..
22¾	8¼	1½¶	Briggs Mfg	400	12½	12¼	12½	12½
24½	15	2	Briggs & Strat	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	100	6	6	6	6
114	106	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	107	107	107	106
5⅝	2½	..	Budd Mfg	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
13	7⅛	1	Budd Wheel	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
23	8½	..	Bullard	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
32¼	19⅛	1	Burroughs Add	200	23½	23½	23½	24
104	70	7	Bush Term deb	10	87	87	87	..
69¾	23⅜	..	Byers	1800	32½	31⅝	32½	31⅝
			—C—					
1⅜	½	..	Callahan Z & L	100	½	½	½	½
43⅜	23½	..	Calumet & Ariz	200	40⅛	40	40⅛	41
11⅜	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	7	7	7	7⅛
45⅝	24⅛	1¼	Canadian Pacific	200	27	26⅝	26⅝	26⅞
25	17⅝	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
131½	59½	6	Case Thresh	7500	72⅛	69⅝	71⅝	72¼
116	95	7	Case Thresh p	10	99	99	99	100
30⅛	14	1	Cerro de Pasco	400	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	17⅛
7⅛	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅛
23¼	7⅝	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	10	10	10	..
46⅛	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	800	34⅞	34½	34⅞	34⅞
2⅜	¾	..	Chi & Alton	100	¾	¾	¾	1
1⅞	½	..	Chi & Alton pf	100	½	½	½	¾
7⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt West	100	6	6	6	6
27½	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	26	26	26	26
45½	25	4	Chi & N'western	200	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29
23	17	3	Chi Yellow Cab	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
25⅜	12½	1	Chrysler	6500	22¾	21⅝	22⅜	22¼
4⅜	2	..	City Stores	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½
60	51	4	Colo & So 1pf	10	57	57	57	..
45⅝	20⅝	2¶	Columbia Gas	3800	31⅜	30⅝	31⅜	31⅜
97¼	89⅜	5	Columbia G pf B	100	92	92	92	..
11⅛	6	.56	Col Graph ct	400	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅛
111⅝	55	5¶	Columbian Carb	200	74	73¾	74	74
16⅝	6	.56	Columbia Graph	200	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	9⅛
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	1900	17½	16⅛	17⅝	16⅞
12	6⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	1200	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
100⅝	90	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	300	96½	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
12¾	6⅞	..	Congoleum Nairn	1700	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	11½
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	100	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛
109⅝	82½	4	Consol Gas	5500	93⅝	92⅞	93⅝	93½
106⅛	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106
30	9⅛	..	Cont Baking A	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13½
3⅜	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	500	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	100	56	56	56	56
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	400	51	50	51	51
4⅛	2⅛	..	Cont Motors	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
12	5	..	Cont Oil	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¼
86⅝	55⅝	3¶	Corn Products	1800	65⅛	63	65⅛	63⅛
18	6¼	..	Coty	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝
34½	26½	2¶	Cream of Wheat	100	28	28	28	28
19⅝	12½	..	Crex Carpet	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18
38¼	18⅛	1.40	Crown Cork & S	100	20½	20½	20½	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	5	5	5	..
2⅜	⅞	..	Cuban Cane Pr	1100	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
48⅞	35⅞	4	Cudahy Packing	200	40	40	40	40
118⅝	112½	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	113½	113½	113½	113½
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	2500	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
8½	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
112	100	7	Cushman %	100	106	106	106	..
			—D—					
23	9⅝	..	Davison Chem	200	12½	12½	12½	12½
102	45¼	4	Del Lack & W	200	57	57	57	56½
109	100	7	Devoe & Rey 1pf	10	101	101	101	..
23	14⅞	..	Diamond Match	900	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	19
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	200	11¾	11⅛	11¾	11⅞
24	14⅛	1.20	Dominion Stores	700	22¼	22	22¼	22¾
107	71	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	4500	88	87⅛	88	87⅛
			—E—					
185¾	118	5¶	Eastman Kodak	2500	145	143½	145	146
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	100	15	15	15	15¾
74⅜	34⅛	6	Elec Auto-Lite	1700	40⅛	40	40⅛	40
110	106	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	108	108	108	..
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4
60⅜	30⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	3500	38⅛	37⅝	38	38⅛
39⅜	13½	..	Erie RR	200	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21¾
			—F—					
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv	800	16¼	15½	16¼	16
59	41	2½	First Nat Stores	300	54½	54½	54½	54¼
⅞	⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	600	½	½	½	½
64½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	400	25¼	25⅛	25¼	27⅛
38⅜	11⅝	2½	Fox Film A	200	16⅝	16	16½	16⅛
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	27
85	52	6¶	Fuller pr pf	40	55	52	55	..
			—G—					
114	98	8	Gen Baking pf	10	107	107	107	..
9½	5	..	Gen Bronze	1400	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	7½
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	4100	41⅜	40½	41⅜	41¼
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1500	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11⅝
56	43	3	Gen Foods	400	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅞
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen Gas & E A	1000	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
48	31⅛	3	Gen Motors	3400	37½	37	37½	37⅝
103¼	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
28	11¾	4	Gen Out Ad A	100	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	11
31	15	2½	Gen Print Ink	30	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	22⅛
76	59½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	20	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	..
23	8⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	200	13	12⅞	12⅞	13
9½	2⅜	..	Gen Realty	100	3	3	3	3½
57⅝	29	4	Gen Refractories	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	35
15½	3⅜	..	Gen Thea Equip	2500	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
38¾	18⅝	..	Gillette Saf az	4100	22½	21⅝	22½	21⅞
42⅛	21	2½	Gold Dust	100	27½	27½	27½	27⅝
22⅜	10	1	Granby	400	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
18⅞	10⅝	..	Grand Union	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
11⅞	7⅛	..	Great West Sug	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛
6⅜	2⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	600	3¼	3	3	3⅝
88	37	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	37	37	37	..
			—H—					
9⅝	4½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
58	40	3	Hercules Powder	100	46	46	46	..
19⅛	5⅝	..	Hollander	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	14⅝
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	400	38	37½	38	40
29½	13	2	Howe Sound	100	19½	19½	19½	..
20	11	1	Hudson Motor	500	13	13	13	13
			—I—					
89	41½	4	Ill Central	100	46½	46½	46½	47½
26	9	..	Indian Motor pf	10	23	23	23	..
86	21½	4	Indus Rayon	100	30	30	30	30⅞
182	74	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	96	96	96	98
15	5	..	Interlake Iron	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
62½	27¾	4	Int Cement	200	32	31¾	32	..
39¾	13	..	Int Combus pf	100	17	17	17	17
60⅛	38⅝	2½	Int Harvester	400	42	41¾	42	42
143½	131	7	Int Harvester pf	200	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	135¼
31	16¾	2b	Int Hydroelec	700	25½	24¾	24¾	24¾
73¼	48⅞	4	Int Match pf	200	55	55⅝	56	55⅝
20⅛	9½	.60	Int Nickel	2200	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	14
38¾	18¾	2	Int Tel & Tel	8000	31⅝	30¼	31	31¼
67½	58	7	Intersta DS xw	10	62½	62½	62½	..
9¼	3⅝	..	Investors Equity	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
			—J—					
57½	36⅛	4	Jewel Tea	100	40	40	40	40

1931 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 18	Last July 17
69⅝	40⅝	3	Johns Manville	600	53⅝	51⅛	52⅝	52⅝
			—K—					
24⅝	10⅝	1	Kayser (J) & Co	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
3½	1⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	200	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
[illegible]	8	..	Kelsey Hayes Wh	300	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
15⅝	6½	..	Kelvinator Corp	600	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10⅝
31⅝	14⅝	1	Kennecott Cop	1400	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	19
30⅜	11	..	Kinney & Co	100	13	13	13	..
37⅝	17⅛	1.81	Kreuger & Toll	2700	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20
35⅛	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	1300	29⅛	28⅝	29	29⅛
			—L—					
60⅝	45⅝	3	Lehman Corp	200	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	53½
56⅝	30⅝	2	Liquid Carbonic	200	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	30
63½	36⅛	3	Loew's Inc	600	44	43⅛	44	43⅜
6⅝	2⅝	..	Loft Inc	200	3⅝	3	3	3⅝
38⅝	25	1⅝	Louisville G&E A	300	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	30
19	8½	..	Ludlum Steel	300	12⅛	12	12⅛	11⅝
			—M—					
29	24½	2	McGraw-Hill	100	25	25	25	..
28⅛	19⅛	1	McIntyre Porcu	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	..
103½	71½	4¶	McKeesport Tin	200	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	..
10⅝	4⅝	..	McLellan Stores	1000	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
106⅞	66⅛	3¶	Macy (RH) & Co	200	79½	79	79	80
32⅝	23⅛	2½	Marshall Field	100	25	25	25	25
31⅛	17⅝	2	Mathieson Alkali	200	22	22	22	22½
39	26	2½	May Dept Stores	300	34⅝	34	34½	34⅝
20⅝	10⅝	..	Mex Seaboard	300	14½	14⅝	14½	14½
16⅝	5⅝	..	Mid Cont Pet	300	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9
28⅝	9⅝	..	Mo Kan & Tex	300	15	14⅝	15	14¼
107	50	5	Mo Pacific pf	100	66	66	66	66
21⅝	10⅛	..	Mohawk Carpet	600	14	13⅛	14	13
29¼	15⅝	..	Montgom Ward	2200	20	19⅝	20	20
19⅝	9⅝	1	Motor Wheel	800	10	10	10	..
36⅝	8⅝	..	Mullins Body	100	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25
43½	36	2	Myers & Bro	100	39	39	39	..
			—N—					
40⅝	20	4	Nash Motors	800	28⅝	27¾	28⅝	28
10	3⅛	..	Nat Bellas Hess	400	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
83¾	56⅝	2.80	Nat Biscuit	200	58½	58⅛	58½	58½
50⅝	28⅝	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	3000	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	33⅞
7½	3	..	Nat Dept Stores	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
44⅛	20⅛	1	Nat Pow & Lt	400	25¼	24⅞	25¼	25½
111	70	7	Nat Supply pf	30	70	70	70	..
14⅝	8⅛	1	Nevada Cons Co	500	10	9⅛	10	9⅝
25	12⅝	1	NY Air Brake	100	16	16	16	..
132½	71½	8	NY Central	400	84½	83⅝	84½	86
119⅝	104½	7	NY NH & H pf	200	113⅛	113¼	113⅛	113
13⅝	8⅝	..	NY One & W	100	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛
107⅝	100	6	NY Steam 6%	20	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	..
29½	15⅝	..	Noranda M	1200	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	19
8⅛	2½	..	Norfolk & South	100	4	4	4	..
90¼	56¾	10a	North American	400	69⅛	68⅝	67⅝	69¼
11	4⅝	..	No Am Aviation	100	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
47½	43	3	Northwestern Tel	100	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	..
			—O—					
19⅛	7	..	Ohio Oil	200	10	10	10	9⅝
58⅝	31⅛	2½	Otis Elevator	100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
110	106	7	Outlet Co pf	50	109	109	109	..
			—P—					
12	5	..	Pacific Coast 1pf	10	3	3	3	..
54⅝	38	2	Pacific Gas&El	100	47	47	47	47½
69½	48⅛	3	Pacific Lighting	100	54	54	54	55⅛
11⅝	5⅝	.40	Packard Motor	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50⅝	19⅝	2½	Paramount Pub	1000	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	24⅝
2⅝	1	..	Pathe Exchange	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
46⅛	28½	1	Penick & Ford	900	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝	41
39⅝	28⅝	2.40	Penney (JC)	100	34	34	34	34
64	42⅝	3	Pnnsylvania RR	700	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	47⅛
10⅝	6	1	Petrolum	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7
25⅝	11	1	Phelps Dodge	200	12½	12½	12½	12¾
12⅛	6⅛	..	Phila & Reading	700	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
16⅝	4⅝	..	Phillips Pet	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½
31	25	2¶	Pillsbury Flour	200	28	28	28	28
26⅛	14⅝	3¶	Prairie Pipe Line	100	17	17	17	16⅝
7⅛	2⅝	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝
71¼	56	2.40	Procter & Gam	100	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	65
96⅝	72	3.40	Public Service	200	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	79⅛
102½	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
110⅝	109⅞	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	117	117	117	117
105½	103⅝	5	Pub S E&G pf	100	105	105	105	..
58⅝	28	4	Pullman	100	37	37	37	37½
11⅞	5½	..	Pure Oil	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio Corp Amer	5800	18⅛	17⅝	18	18
60	31½	5	Radio pf B	200	39	39	39	38⅝
24⅛	11¼	..	Radio-Keith-O	3000	14⅛	14	14⅛	14⅛
19¾	5⅝	..	Remington Rand	400	9⅝	9	9	9⅝
25⅝	10	..	Republic I & S	1300	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	14⅝
54	27	..	Repub I&S pf	400	32	31⅛	31⅛	32
26	15¾	2.20	Rossia Ins Co Am	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	20⅛
42⅝	20⅛	1.87	Royal Dutch	300	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	30
			—S—					
65¼	38⅝	5	Safeway Stores	700	54⅛	54	54	54
62⅝	9	..	StL & SF	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
20¼	12⅛	2	Savage Arms	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
1⅜	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
63¼	44⅞	2½§	Sears Roebuck	100	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	55⅛
11⅝	4⅝	..	Servel Inc	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10¼	4⅛	..	Shell Union Oil	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
9⅝	2⅝	..	Shubert Theater	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
11	5	..	Simms Petroleum	100	6	6	6	..
15⅞	6⅛	..	Sinclair	1000	10⅛	10	10⅛	10
12⅛	3⅛	..	Skelly Oil	300	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
39	20	..	Sloss Shef pf	40	21	20⅝	21	..
109½	67⅛	6	Southern Pacific	500	80½	80	80	80½
17½	7⅛	..	So P Rico Sugar	200	14⅛	14	14⅛	14⅛
65⅞	27	4	Southern Ry	400	31⅜	31	31⅜	32
92½	68⅛	6	Spang Chal pf	10	75	75	75	..
13⅝	6	1	Sparks Withing	100	8	8	8	8
17⅝	5⅛	..	Spieg May Stern	100	8	8	8	8
20½	14⅝	1.20	Stand Brands	1200	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞
88⅝	55⅛	3.50	Stand Gas & El	200	61⅝	60⅝	61⅝	62
51¾	31⅛	2.50‡	Stand Oil Calif	1000	37	36½	37	38⅝
52½	30⅝	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	200	38	37½	37	38
26	13⅞	1.60	Stand Oil NY	1000	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17
9⅝	5	1.20	Sterling pf	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
40	30⅛	..	Sterling cv pf	200	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
21⅞	8	..	Stewart Warner	500	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	11
54½	25⅛	3	Stone & Webster	700	31	30⅝	30⅝	30½
26	14⅛	1.20	Studebaker	200	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
118⅛	110	7	Studebaker pf	280	112	111⅝	112	..
			—T—					
36¼	18	2	Texas Co	600	23	22⅝	23	23
6½	2½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
17⅝	7½	..	Texas & P Land	100	10	10	10	10¼
15⅝	5½	..	Third Ave Ry	100	13	13	13	13⅛
9	4	.60	Tide Water Asso	400	5⅛	5	5	..
18	6⅝	1	Transamerica	300	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
11⅝	6⅛	..	Tri Continental	200	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
94¼	92⅛	6	Tri Cont pf	100	91½	91½	91½	..
17⅝	6⅝	..	Twin City R T	100	8	8	8	..
			—U—					
21¾	9½	1.60	Ulen & Co	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
72	43½	2.60	Union Carbide	2200	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	49⅝
26⅝	14	2¶	Union Oil Calif	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	17
205½	137	10	Union Pacific	200	161⅝	161	161⅝	161
25½	20	1.60	Union Tank Car	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
38⅝	20⅞	..	United Air & Tr	1400	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	27⅜
21⅞	16⅛	.75	United Corp	2900	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	22⅝
52¼	44¾	3	United Corp pf	400	50	49½	50	49½
67⅝	48⅛	4	United Fruit	600	58½	58¼	58½	59
37½	25⅜	1.20	United Gas & Im	600	29⅜	29	29⅜	29⅝
31⅝	20	2	United Piece Dye	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
90	76	6	US & ForS pf	200	80	79⅝	80	..
50	33	1.60	US Gypsum	200	38	38	38	36
37⅛	20	2	US Pipe & Fdry	100	22½	22⅛	22½	22½
38⅝	13⅛	..	US Realty	200	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
20⅝	[illegible]	..	US Rubber	600	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14½
36⅝	17	..	US Rubber 1 pf	100	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	25½
152⅝	83⅝	7	US Steel	9800	95⅛	93⅝	94⅞	94⅞
150	136⅛	7	US Steel pf	100	141⅛	141⅛	141⅛	141⅛
42	34	8	Univ Pictures pf	10	34	34	34	..
31	19⅛	2	Utilities P&Lt A	600	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
			—V—					
2	⅝	..	Vadsco Sales	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
76⅝	23½	..	Vanadium	3100	31⅝	30⅝	31	30⅝
3¼	1	..	Va-Caro Chem	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
71⅝	38⅛	4	Vulcan Detin	3000	50⅝	49	50⅝	47⅝
			—W—					
27⅞	21	1.50	Waldorf System	100	24	24	24	24¼
20⅝	4⅝	..	Warner Bros A	500	7	6⅞	7	7
46⅝	14½	2	Warren Bros	200	21¾	21⅝	21¾	21¾
26⅛	17⅝	2	Weson Oil	100	20	20	20	20
103	92	6	W Penn El pf	1000	99	99	99	97
112	102½	7	W Penn El 7%	2000	107	106⅞	107	106¾
120	114	7	W Penn Pw 7%	2000	118½	118½	118½	118
12⅞	4¾	..	Westn Dairy P B	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
119½	87⅛	4	Westing El pf	10	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	..
38⅛	20	2	Westing Air Br	300	25½	25½	25½	25⅝
107⅝	54¼	4	Westing Elec	2600	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	66
30	20	2.50	Wilcox Rich A	100	26½	26½	26½	26½
8	3¾	..	Willys-Overland	100	4	4	4	4
10¾	4½	..	Wilson % Co A	100	6	6	6	6
72⅝	54⅝	2.40	Woolworth	900	67⅝	67½	67⅝	68¼
106⅞	37½	..	Worthington Pump	2500	48½	46½	48½	48½
			—Y—					
15⅛	5⅝	..	Yellow Truck	400	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8¾
76	42	..	Yellow Truck pf	3000	44	43⅝	44	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

GAIN EXPECTED IN NET OF NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.

Latest indications are that earnings of National Cash Register Company for the second quarter, to be published within a few days, will be fully up to expectations based on the recovery that began with the opening of spring. Net after all charges will be in excess of $800,000 contrasted with a deficit in the first quarter of $373,000.

On the 1,190,000 shares of class A stock the second quarter balance per share will be in the neighborhood of 70 cents. Due to the loss of the first three months, balance for the half-year will be something under 40 cents, compared with $1.42 a share for the same period of 1930.

The encouraging phase of the showing, however, is that profits have been running ahead of last year lately. June itself made distinctly favorable comparison. The second quarter net will probably prove to be 8 per cent to 10 per cent above last year and the 70 cents a share estimate is an increase of 5 cents a share over last year.

July has opened up in good fashion with orders averaging larger in size and coming from more widely separated sources. The present prospects are, despite the normal seasonal dullness, that July business and profits will exceed those of a year ago.

The company is in splendid financial condition, owing no money and carrying good cash balances.

FALL RIVER CLOTH TRADING IS QUIET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 18—Marquisettes continue the best seller in the local cloth market. The curtain trade has sought near-by delivery this week on plain, fancy and combed styles of this material.

Sateens have been sold during the week in a small way at 7½ cents for the 4:37s, 64x104s, and 6½ cents for the 4:70s, 64x88s. Printcloths are attracting only light interest. Buyers have been unable to gain price concessions.

Current quotations on standard goods here are: 38½-in., 64x60s, 5⅛c.; 39-in., 56x44s, 5c.; 27-in., 64x60s, 4⅛c.; 27-in., 56x52s, 3¼c., and 40x32s, 2⅛c.

BERLIN BOERSE NOT TO REOPEN MONDAY

BERLIN, July 18 (AP)—The Boerse Committee today announced postponement of reopening of the stock exchange scheduled for next Monday, explaining that resumption of business would be impossible until money and banking are back to normal. The produce exchange is still functioning under some restrictions.

The Federal Industrial Board has notified members of the latter that invoices must be made out in marks without any clauses as to settlement in gold or any foreign currency. This was designed to help keep the German currency stable.

PAID-IN CAPITAL OF MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST

Massachusetts Investors Trust in its regular quarterly statement, which shows the amount of each stock held in the portfolio and the average cost per share, reveals as of June 30 total assets (at cost) of 22,926,706, of which cash amounted to $426,916. Taken at market value, assets were $17,638,442, or $5,288,262 under cost.

Paid-in capital of $22,916,922 on June 30 was represented by 618,256 shares. A year earlier paid-in capital of $16,212,742 was represented by 403,-789 shares and on June 30, 1929, paid-in capital of $9,726,925 was represented by 264,937 shares.

During the June quarter the trustees placed on the approved list of securities which can be added to the portfolio, the following stocks: Boston & Maine Railroad, Cream of Wheat Corporation, Electric Power & Light Company, R. H. Macy Company and United Corporation.

Only one sale was made during the quarter and that was 1000 shares of Southern Railway.

NORTH BUTTE MINING

NEW YORK—North Butte Mining Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, operating profit of $40,896, and after deducting depreciation, miscellaneous and general corporate expenses a loss of $11,814.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—Money today was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2⅛@2⅛ per cent; three month, 2⅝ per cent.

Wire Factory Gets $6,250,000 Order

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Pittsburgh, Penna., July 18

THE Page Steel & Wire Company of Monessen has received a $6,250,000 order for special steel wire, to be used in the Golden Gate Bridge at San Francisco.

The order, one of the largest ever recorded here, came through the American Cable Company, an affiliated concern. Both are subsidiaries of the American Chain Company, Bridgeport, Conn. About 100 extra men will be employed.

WHEAT MARKET HAS RECOVERY AFTER DECLINE

Week Sees Lowest Price Ever Recorded—Export Demand Is Poor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, July 18—The week has witnessed a decline to the lowest price ever recorded in Chicago wheat futures, July selling at 50¼ cents, being one-eighth cent lower than the price of 50⅜ cents established for July wheat 37 years ago. From the decline of early in the week there was a rather substantial recovery.

It has been hard to hold the rallies in the face of discouraging market developments abroad, and the huge run of winter wheat which continues unabated although more than 100,-000,000 bushels of wheat have already been marketed from the new crop.

Receipts for the last two weeks aggregate approximately 64,000 cars, to say nothing of the wheat delivered direct to country mills.

Sentiment became a little more friendly to the market following the plunge to the all-time low level, mainly on account of the price which leaves little incentive for bearish activity, even though few traders appear to think there is much more good on the long side.

Mills who cleaned up their old wheat stocks almost completely on the last crop have been excellent buyers of the new wheat, but on the other hand the usual export activity at this time of the year has been lacking, this being the more notable because gulf wheat prices are about the lowest in the world, with farmers in the southwest at many points netting around 25 cents a bushel for their wheat.

The mill buying has been fully as great as expected, and there has also been a tremendous volume of short wheat covered, this operation being made possible by the enormous hedging sales, which to a large extent were taken by the shorts who evened up. With the disappointing volume of export buying, the short covering was the main support of the market, and by the same token has weakened the market position to a great extent, as there is now only a small short interest outstanding most of the recent sales having been against the actual wheat, which puts real pressure on the market.

The reason for the poor export demand is largely because of the pressure to sell Russian wheat, the European buyers being unwilling to follow advances on this side, while the prospects are that Russia will export as much of her surplus as possible early in the season. Germany and France have both clamped on rigid restrictions in regard to the use of foreign wheat, which naturally limits the export outlet substantially.

So far the bullish features, including the small Canadian crop, the condition of which July 15 was placed at 57 by the Canadian pool, an estimated decrease of 8,000,000 acres in the Southern Hemisphere countries and the small crop of spring wheat i nthis country, have been overshadowed by the winter wheat movement.

There are forecasts of a sharp decrease in winter wheat receipts, but so far this is not apparent. Foreign financial and political troubles have not had a particularly important bearing on the international wheat market, although the promise of a satisfactory outcome has checked selling to some extent.

Corn had rather violent price swings, making new crop lows early in the week with good rallies later. The deferred months have had erratic swings illustrating the vagaries of a July weather market.

July has given a rather good account of itself, and is tight at times, although the country sells corn freely on the rallies and the shipping demand is anything but active. So far the crop outlook is fine, and no appreciable hot weather damage is indicated up to this time.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last July 18	Last July 17
125	Am T&T	177⅛	176⅞	177⅛	176
100	Amoskeag	8	8	8	8
2700	Andes Pet	.20	.13	.20	.15
50	Bos El	91½	91¼	91½	92
20	Bos El pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
83	Bos El 2 pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
30	B&M pr pf	103	103	103	103
15	East SS pf	44½	44½	44½	..
70	E G&F pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90
9	E G&F pr pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
5	Edison Elec	247	247	247	247
15	First Nat S	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
10	Hathaway	88	88	88	..
110	Mass Util	4	4	4	4
30	Mergenthal	77	76¾	76¾	..
40	Mohawk	16½	16½	16½	..
50	Nash	28	28	28	28
20	Nat Ser	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	NE Tel	133	133	133	132½
470	No Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Norw Worc	137	137	137	..
41	Rece But	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
47	Stone Web	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	31½
25	Sull Mach	14	14	14	14
8	Swift & Co	26	26	26	26⅛
90	Torrington	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
40	Uni Found	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
65	Uni Shoe	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54½
11	Uni Shoe pf	31½	31½	31½	31¼
10	Util Hyd	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
40	War Bros	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
	BONDS				
$7000	Swift 5s	103½	103⅛	103⅛	..

Public Utility Earnings

HUDSON & MANHATTAN

	1931	1930
June gross	$941,808	$989,637
Net after taxes	486,206	490,121
Surp after chgs	128,000	154,988
Six mos' gross	5,873,743	6,252,254
Net after taxes	2,951,015	3,146,718
Surp after chgs	840,040	1,137,836

TELAUTOGRAPH PROFIT HIGHER

Telautograph Corporation for the six months ended June 30 reported net profit of $194,243, compared with $170,075 in the corresponding period of 1930.

Biggest New England Utility Shows Remarkable Expansion

New England Power Association Has $200,000,000 Gain in Assets Since 1926—Earnings Rise Each Year Since Organized—Absorbs Tenney Group

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 122 in the Series

In September last year a golden key turned by the nation's President sent an impulse leaping 700 miles to the northeast where it threw a switch opening the huge power gates holding back the roaring waters of Fifteen Mile Falls, a harnessing of the Connecticut River which has given the greatest hydroelectric development in New England to the largest of that section's electric utilities, the New England Power Association.

This addition of over 300,000 horsepower brings the total capacity of the system to close to 950,000 horsepower, placing it among the giants in the industry.

Formed in 1926 as a voluntary association under a declaration of trust to succeed the New England Company, which was organized in 1914, New England Power is today a system with more than $400,000,000 assets serving a rich territory with a population in excess of 3,000,000 through scores of subsidiaries operating in some 450 communities.

In Five States

The association furnishes electric power, gas, electric railway and bus transportation to some of the most highly developed sections of five states, of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island.

It generates power in four states from 22 generating plants, of which 13 are hydro and nine steam, having a combined water wheel and steam turbine capacity of 938,070 horsepower and a generator capacity of 665,840 kilowatts. Two systems had 2072 miles of transmission lines and 25,000 miles of distribution wire, carrying current to 342,669 customers as of June 1, 1931, while Massachusetts Utilities Associates, a directly affiliated company, had 15,449 miles of distribution wire and 115,196 electric customers. On the same date, the two systems served 108,509 customers with gas.

One of the biggest steps the system has taken in its expansion program was the recent arrangement to take over the entire Charles H. Tenney Company organization which designs, constructs, operates and manages industrial and utility plants. The Tenney properties had total operating revenues in 1930 of $22,660,879 and net earnings of $5,936,601, while total assets of the group at the end of 1930 amounted to $91,236,785.

Effects Important Economies

The Tenney concern, organized 32 years ago, operates or manages 18 companies supplying gas and electricity to 146 communities with 366,042 customers. The chief of these companies is North Boston Lighting Properties, which is composed of Malden & Melrose Gas Light Co., Malden Electric Company, Salem Electric Lighting Company, Suburban Gas & Electric Co., Salem Gas Light Company, Beverly Gas & Electric Co., Gloucester Electric Company, Haverhill Electric Company and Eastern Mass. Electric Company. The next largest unit is Rockland Light & Power Co., which serves 60 communities in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The New England Power system has been able to effect large economies through the intergration of its power facilities. It has proved that the production of electric energy is most economical where water power can be coordinated with tidewater steam-power.

Since there are scores of cities served where peak loads occur at different times, it is able to meet all demands by its interconnection of its companies, taking surplus power from one plant and delivering it where there is not enough.

Interconnection with outside companies permits interchange of power in emergencies, as for instance, with the New York Power & Light Co. or the Turners Falls Company. If a steam plant fails, more water wheels can be put into service at a hydro plant to pick up the load without interruption.

Serves Many Rich Communities

The system takes over, of course, large contracts which the Tenney concern had with important independent utility companies. New England Power itself has a contract to sell to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company 100,000,000 kilowatt hours annually for renewable periods extending for 20 years, and long-term contracts to sell large blocks of power to many of the big manufacturers in its territory.

Among the larger communities served, exclusive of such as are supplied by the Tenney company are Providence, Cranston, Warwick, Westerly, Bristol and Tiverton, R. I.; Worcester, Fall River, Lowell, Lawrence, Andover, Methuen, Attleboro, Southbridge, Webster and Quincy, Mass.; Bellows Falls and White River Junction, Vt., and Lebanon and Hanover, N. H.

Communities served by Tenney companies are Fitchburg, Springfield, Brockton, Malden, Melrose, Medford, Everett, Stoneham, Revere, Winthrop, Reading, Peabody, Wenham, Topsfield, Danvers, Beverly, Hamilton, Gloucester, Rockport, Essex and Salem, Mass.; Matamoras, Milford and adjacent territory, Penna.; Nyack, Port Jervis and Middletown and practically all of Rockland County and parts of Sullivan and Orange Counties, N. Y., and Bergen County in New Jersey.

Earnings Trend Upward

Earnings of New England Power have revealed a rising trend since incorporation, the system showing ability to gain even in the depression year 1930. Gross profits of $25,504,932 in 1926 rose steadily to $38,228,479 in 1930, while consolidated net income increased from $3,771,312 to $8,177,-181 in 1930. Thus while gross gained 50 per cent, net jumped 117 per cent in the last four years.

Earnings a share on the common stock rose in the period as follows: $3.34 in 1926, $3.37 in 1927, $4.04 in 1928, $5.25 in 1929 and $4.57 in 1930, all figured on average number of shares outstanding.

The balance sheet shows total assets of $181,468,939 in 1926 had risen to $328,332,276 in 1930, while funded debt or $52,334,700 increased to $125,-235,645 of which $55,235,645 appertained to subsidiaries. Preferred stock outstanding at the end of 1930 consisted of 636,994 $6 preferred stock and 16,645 shares of $2 preferred stock. There were 932,381 shares of common stock outstanding, about 82 per cent of which were owned by International Hydro-Electric System.

Preferred dividends have been paid regularly. Common dividends were inaugurated in October, 1926, at the rate of $1.50 annually, increased to $1.62½ in 1927 and to $2 a year in 1928, a rate since continued.

The preferred is listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange and both classes are traded in on the New York Curb.

The 5½ per cent gold debentures of 1954 offered in January, 1930, at 95 to yield 5.88 is selling on the Curb around 89¼ to yield 6.16 on a flat basis, while the 6 per cent preferred sells at about 81½ to yield approximately 7.4 per cent.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT TRUSTS SELL UNDER LIQUIDATING VALUES

A comparison of the latest liquidating values of general management type investment trusts, with their market prices on June 30, 1931, shows that some apparent bargains exist in the stocks of these companies.

A table prepared by Keane's Investment Trust Monthly shows that of the larger trusts which have reported for June 30, 1931, only one closed in the market at a substantially higher price than its liquidating value. This was General Public Service, which had a liquidating value at June 30 of $11.74 a share and sold at 15.

A few of the trusts included in the table showed the following figures for liquidating and market values:

Stock	Liquidating value Date	Pr shre	Market June 30, 1931
American European Sec	6-30-31	$30.53	25½
Amer. Founders Corp.	5-31-31	4.38	3⅝
American International	3-11-31	22.98	14⅝
Broad St. Investing	6-30-31	25.56	23.76
Capital Adm. A	6-30-31	15.47	*15⅛
Fourth Na'l. Investors	6-30-31	37.84	28⅛
Lehman Corp	6-30-31	74.17	58¼
Tri-Continental	3-31-31	11.69	*9¼
Union Am Investing	5-31-31	35.48	*30
United Founders Corp	5-31-31	7.31	5⅞

*Bid.

MIDLAND STEEL JUNE NET GAINS OVER MAY

CLEVELAND, July 18—Midland Steel Products Company in the quarter ended June 30, 1930, earned profit of $431,653 after depreciation and estimated taxes, but before employees profit-sharing provision, compared with $316,272 in the preceding quarter. In the June, 1930 quarter, the company reported profit of $568,-023 after depreciation, but before federal taxes and profit-sharing expenses.

In six months ended June 30, 1930, profit was $747,925 after depreciation and estimated taxes, but before profit-sharing expenses. In the first half of 1930, the company reported profit of $1,267,996 after depreciation, but before federal taxes and profit-sharing expenses.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
Four to six months	1½@2	1½@2

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York		27⅞c
Bar silver in London	13⅛d	13d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@¾
60 days	⅞@¾
90 days	⅞@¾
4 months	1@⅞
5 months	1⅛@1½
6 months	1¼@1⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	6½
Boston	2	Budapest	7
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	2½	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	3	Lisbon	7½
Kansas City	3	Copenhagen	3½
Minneapolis	3½	London	2½
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	4
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	7	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	7½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84½	$4.85⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.84⅞	4.85⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅝	.0392⅝	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1392½	.1392½	.139
Italy—lira	.0522	.0522⅞	.0526
Germany—mark	.2200	.2368	.2382
Austria—schill'g	.1406	.1406¼	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅝	.0296⅝	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2668	.2671½	.268
Finland—finmark	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129⅝	.193
Holland—florin	.4026	.4031	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746	.1746	.1749
Norway—krone	.2669	.2671½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1124	.1124	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.0933	.0937	.193
Sweden—krona	.2671	.2675	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1939	.1942¾	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2487½	.2450	
Shanghai—tael	.3075	.3050	*
India—rupee	.3609	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4938	.4938	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5631⅛	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3068	.3103	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0685	.0710	.1196
Chile—peso	.1209	.1210	.12125
Colombia—peso	.96	.9663	.9737
Peru—pound	.3800	.3800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.5475	.5500	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅞	.99 23-32	1.00

*Par unsettled.

COTTON EXPORTS HIGHER

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Exports of American cotton were larger this week than the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 56,000 bales this week against 38,000 in the same week last year. Total exports during the season to date are 6,732,000 bales, compared with 6,632,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES UP

WASHINGTON, July 18—Department of Agriculture reports wholesale commodity prices made a two-point recovery in June in contrast with the four-point drop in May. No material change took place during first week of July.

Our July Investment Review summarizes the Stock and Bond Markets and analyzes the following stocks:

New Haven
Standard Oil of N. J.
American Home Products

A copy will be sent you on request

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STUDY MAIL ORDER MERGER

NEW YORK, July 18—Wall Street hears that important stockholders of Montgomery Ward & Co., who favor a merger with Sears Roebuck & Co., have completed their general study of the situation and are now going over it with a view to determining their next step in the matter.

CITY OF BOSTON FINANCING

The City of Boston will receive bids until noon, July 22, for $1,130,000 3½ per cent registered serial bonds and $1,000,000 3¾ per cent registered serial bonds maturing 1932 to 1951. Bids must state clearly whether for whole or part of said loans. The bonds are issued for various municipal purposes.

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

European Affairs Center of Interest—Some Gains in United States

The financial situation in central Europe continues the chief interest of world business.

This week's developments in financial markets reflected some concern over Germany's plight. Unsettlement of foreign exchange and liquidation of German bonds at New York were two features indicating apprehension on the part of capital.

The buying of the franc and the dollar in the exchange market was attributed to the desire of capital to convert itself into the currencies of those countries having the strongest gold backing.

There is a growing feeling, however, that recent difficulties in international finance are forcing nationalistic elements into the background and paving the way to a practical internationalism.

The sharp rise in the German discount rate, from 7 to 10 per cent, was hailed as one of a number of steps on the part of Germany to put into operation a strenuous policy of self-help. As the week progressed there were evidences of relief both in the United States and abroad over the ways things were moving.

U. S. Reports Mixed

In the United States business reports are mixed, but the tenor of statistics is considered mildly favorable.

Steel operations are again slightly lower, at 32 per cent of capacity, as compared with 33 per cent a week ago. Commodity prices have reacted from the sharp rise which followed the announcement of a debt moratorium.

After allowance was made for the Fourth of July holiday, which occurred in the latest reported week of car loadings, the freight traffic figures made a somewhat better showing than in several weeks.

Another cheering report was received from the electric power industry. Production of current in the week ended July 11 was greater than in the corresponding period of 1930. That was the first week this year in which output of electricity exceeded that of the similar week a year previous.

British Sentiment Steady

Reports from London indicate that Great Britain has taken the news of Europe's financial difficulties with a fair amount of equanimity.

The money markets were somewhat shaken by the seriousness of the German situation, with its repercussions in other central European countries. There is felt no apprehension over the banking situateion in Great Britain, however.

Indicators of French business show some improvement. Railway receipts have gained. Though labor troubles have not been settled, it is reported that textile workers are gradually returning to their jobs.

In Germany, of course, business is face to face with the most difficult situation it has encountered in a number of years.

Stock markets at leading financial centers this week were irregular. At New York it was felt the American securities market had held up well in view of the unsettling influences with which it had to contend.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: It should be constantly borne in mind that in times of stress and trouble courageous buyers of good securities lay the foundations of a rich reward which invariably has come to them with a return to normal economic and political conditions. We feel that on any periods of weakness good securities should be bought.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: The outcome of conferences to be held during the next few days, relative to the foreign situation, appears to be outstanding in the minds of security buyers, and there seems to be a desire to see a definite settlement of the present crisis before making new commitments. The uncertainties in the situation both here and abroad make it prudent to maintain a trading position at present, confining purchases to periods of reaction.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Twice before, even during the prolonged liquidation of the last year and a quarter, the market has responded to seasonal improvement in business. Such a seasonal improvement is due to begin in another month. In the extremely sound technical position that the market is in today, it should respond strongly to such an improvement. This time there is much more logical reason to expect than in either of the two more previous instances that the improvement will be more than seasonal.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: The market was subjected to a severe test by unfavorable news from all over the world. The fact that the averages were so little depressed is reasonably good proof that the structure is sound. In the absence of further serious developments, we would look for the rally to extend itself for several days. The rails should not be overlooked, and seem to have speculative merit, since the news in the early future is more apt to be favorable than not.

Colwell & Co., Boston: Steel operations declined further the past week. The meeting of United States Steel Corporation directors July 28 will be closely watched. Should directors authorize the regular dividend it will undoubtedly bring about a general advance in security prices. On the other hand should the rate be revised downward there would be considerable apprehension over the maintenance of a number of other dividends.

Josephthal & Co., New York: We think that there are fair prospects that the seasonal improvement in business this fall may be greater than normal and accordingly feel that periods of reaction over the next few weeks should be used to accumulate stocks to be held for the next three to four months.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: It seems likely that we will have quiet markets with unimportant price changes while foreign conferences are in progress.

Livingston & Co., New York: With day-to-day news uncertain, the only position we believe one can take now is to follow the accumulation that is, we think, taking place in this market and buy stocks when they are weak.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: During the next few weeks, we look for an irregular stock market with no pronounced trend.

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New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	71	70½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	66¼	66¼
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	99⅜	99⅜
Amer Cyanamid s '42	82	82
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	76⅞	76⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	99¼	99
Amer Inter 5½s '49	84½	84
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103⅛	103⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅜	104⅜
Amer T&T 4½s '39cv	133¼	133¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¾	106⅝
Amer T & T 4s '36	103¼	103⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	108	107¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	108	108
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¾	110¾
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	60	58
Armour & Co 4½s '39	81¼	81
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	71⅛	71⅛
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	94⅛	94
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100⅝	100
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	115¼	115
Atlanta & Yadkin 4s '49	64	64
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	99⅝	99⅝
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	90½	90½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	101⅞
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	99	98⅝
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97¾	97¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101⅛	101
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	91½	91⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	100⅞	100½
Balt & Ohio 5s st Swn div '50	103⅜	103⅜
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s st '48	106⅜	106⅜
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	100¾	100½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	108	107¾
Ben Ind Loan 6s '61	98½	98
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	105½	105⅛
Bing & Bing 6½s '50	71	71
Boston & Maine 5s '55	100⅛	100⅛
Boston & Maine 5s '67	100⅛	100⅛
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	96m	96
Bklyn city 1st	82½	82½
Bklyn-Man Tr af 6s '68	102	101¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91	91
Bklyn Unu Gas 5s '45	111¼	111¼
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	94½	94½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100¾	100¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅞	100⅞
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	102¼	102¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	106⅛	105¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	105⅞	105⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	85½	85
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101½	101½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98⅛	98⅛
Can Pacific 5s '44	105⅝	105⅝
Can Pacific 5s '54	102	102
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108	108
Cen Ill El & Gas 5s '51	97½	97½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103⅛	103⅛
Certainteed 5½s '48	53	52
Ches Corp 5s '47	97⅝	97⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	106	106
Ches & O con 5s '39	106⅝	106⅝
Ches & O 4½s B	101⅞	101⅞
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	99⅝	97⅛
Chicago B&Q 4½s '77	103⅝	103⅝
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	66¾	66
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	83	83
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	24	23⅛
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	62⅝	61
Chicago & Nw gen 4s sta '87	87⅝	87¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	77	76¾
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	102	102
Chicago Railway 5s '27	62	62
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	93	93
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 D	81⅛	81¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	79⅛	79⅛
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	106⅛	106⅛
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91⅛	91⅛
Childs Co 5s '43	73	73
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	96¾	96⅝
Cin No St. Louis & Chi RR 4s	99¼	99¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104⅜	104⅜
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	98	98
Clev CC&StL White Wat Val 4s	97⅝	97⅝
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	110¼	110⅛
Colo Industrial 5s '34	80	80
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	101⅝	101⅝
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	101⅝	101⅝
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	86	86
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	99	98⅞
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	99¼	99¼
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	97⅛	97⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98⅝	98⅝
Con Gas 4½s '51	102⅛	102¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	108	108
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105⅝	105⅜
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	86¼	84¼
Crown Zollerbach 6s ww '40	66	66
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	11	10¾
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	40	40
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	61½	61⅛
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	73⅛	73
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96⅛	96⅝
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105⅛	105
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93⅝	93½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	103⅝	103⅝
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	104⅛	104
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107⅛	107⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	90	90
Erie RRgen 4s '96	87⅛	87⅛
Erie RR ref 5s '67	77⅞	77⅛
Erie RR gen lien	77	75⅞
Errie RR gen 5s '75	77¼	77⅛
Fla Cen Penn 5s '43	93	93
Gannett 6s '43	73	73
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	99¼	98⅞
Gen Met Acc Corp 6s '37	104¼	104
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102⅝	102⅝
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	34⅝	34⅞
Goodrich 6s '45	63⅝	63
Goodyear Tir 5s '57	90⅝	90⅝
Gould Coupler 6s '40	41	41
Grand Rap Ind 4½s	101⅝	101⅞
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	95½	95½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	108¼	107⅝
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅛	110¼
Hocking Valley Con 4½s '99	103⅝	103⅜
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99⅜	99⅝
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106⅞	106¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	76⅛	76⅛
Ill Central 5s '32	99⅛	99½
Ill Central 6½s '36	107	107
Ind Limestone 6s '41	26⅛	25
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95⅝	95¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94⅝	94⅛
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	81	78
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	92⅞	91
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	87½	87
Inter Rap Trfan rfg 5s '66	72	72
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	72¼	72
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	59	59
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	50	49½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	66⅞	66⅞
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	68	65
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	79½	79½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	92	92
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	88⅞	88⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	98	98
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102¼	102¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	101¾	101½
L'Autaro 6s '54	40	37
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	87½	87
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	104⅜	104⅜
Lehigh Val Term 5s	104	104
Long Dock 6s	106	106
Long Island gen 4s '38	97¾	97¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	54½	54½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	107¼	107¼
L&N uni 4s '40	99½	99½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	97	97
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	102¾	102¾
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	105¼	105¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	99	99
Metro Edison 4½s '68	100⅜	100⅛
Mich Cen 4s '40	98⅝	98⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103⅝	103¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104	103⅝
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	85	85
Mo Il 5s	53	52½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	89	89
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	63	63
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	84⅞	84½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	84¼	84¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	84⅞	84¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	79⅛	79
Morris & Essex 5s '55	107	107
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	101⅛	102⅛
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111¾	111⅝
New Eng Railway 4s '45	91¼	91¼
N J Pow 4½s	102⅛	102
N O T & M 5s B '54	70	69⅞
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	85	84⅞
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	94⅞	94⅞
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101⅞	101⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	98⅛	98
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105	105
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	83	83
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	99	99
NY Dock Co 5s '38	60¼	60¼
NY Edison 5s '44	106⅜	106⅜
NY GELH&P 5s '48	112	112
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105⅞	105⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅛	106
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	101⅛	101½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	25	25
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	39	39
North Am Co 5s '61	100⅞	100¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	102¼	102¼
Nor Pac T 6s	108	107½
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	95	94⅝
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	94⅛	94½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	110	110
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	105	104⅝
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105⅝	105⅝
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	29⅛	29
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	106	106
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	109½	109½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95⅛	95
Otis Steel 6s '41	83¾	83¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105⅛	105⅛
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	106⅛	106¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	108⅛	108¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101½	101¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	88⅛	88⅛
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	92⅞	92
Penn P&L 4½s	98⅛	98¼
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100	100
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	96	95⅝
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	102	102
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	105¼	105⅛
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101	101
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	96⅛	96⅛
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104⅛	104½
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	75	75
Pere Marquette 4s '56	84	84
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	59	59
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103	103
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	96	96
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	104¼	104¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	67⅛	68⅛
Pitts McKeesport 1st	102⅝	102⅞
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	100	99⅜
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	88	87½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	103	103
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	65⅛	65
Pub Svc E&G 4s	98⅝	98⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '40	85	85
Read rfg 4½s A '97	102	102
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	101⅝	101¾
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	98	98
Rochester Gas 7s '46	105⅛	105⅛
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	54⅞	53⅝
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	68	65
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	35⅛	35⅛
San Ant Ar P 1st 4s '43	94⅞	94⅞
Seabd AL con 6s '45	14	14
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	77	77
Shell Pipe 5s '52	90	88⅛
Shell Union 5s '47	79	78¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	76	75½
Sinclair Cn O col 4½s '38	82	82
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	96
Sinclair Crd O 5½s '38	103	102
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	59	58
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	92¾	92¾
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	87⅛	87⅛
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	94	94
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	95⅝	95⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	92⅛	92⅛
Southern Pacific cv 5s '34	103⅝	103⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	81⅛	81
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	105	105
Southern Ry 6½s '56	104⅛	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100⅝	100
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	11	11
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	56	56
Third Ave adj 5s '60	45⅛	45
Tol St L & W 4s '50	91	91
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	39	39
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101⅝	101⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	92⅝	92⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100½	100½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	69	69
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	100	99⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	68⅛	68⅛
Vanadium 5s	85	84¼
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	104	104
Warren Bros 6s	84⅛	84
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	102½	102½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	40	40
West Shore 4s 2361	91⅞	91⅞
Western Maryland 5½s '77	88	88
Western Union 5s '60	103	102⅝
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	80⅛	80⅛
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	99	98⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	94⅛	94⅛
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	53	52⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	100⅝	100⅝
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	99⅝	99⅝

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul 18	Last Jul 17
3½s '47	102.22	102.20	102.20	102.18
3½s reg				102.15
1st 4¼s '47	103.21	103.12	103.12	103.10
4th 4¼s '38	104.31	104.30	104.30	104.30
4th 4¼s reg	104.28	104.28	104.28	104.28
US 3⅜s '47	103.00	103.00	103.00	....
US 3¾s '56	106.26	106.26	106.26	106.21
US 3⅜s '49	101.17	101.17	101.17	101.17
US 4s '54	108.29	108.25	108.25	108.24
US 4¼s '52	113.14	113.14	113.14	113.13

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Akershus 5s '63	95½	95
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	76	76
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	84¼	84
Argentine Gov 6s Sept 60	84¼	83¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	84¼	83¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	83⅞	83⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	83⅝	83⅛
Australia 4½s '56	62	61⅛
Australia 5s '55	66½	66½
Australia 5s '57	66¼	66¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	84	81¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	107	107
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95¾	95
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	60¼	60¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103⅛	103
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108	107¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114	113
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¼	108⅛
Bergen (City) 6s '49	98½	98⅛
Bergen 5s '60	99	99
Berlin (City) 6s '58	60	58
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	62	62
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	72	65½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	63¼	62¼
Berlin Elec 6s '55	63	60
Bogota (City) 8s '45	67	67
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	18½	18
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	51	51
Brazil 6½s 26-'57	52¾	52¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	54½	54½
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	102½	102½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	68½	67½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	57½	56¾
Bulgaria 7s '67	58	58
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	61	60½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95⅝	95½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	107	106⅛
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	41¼	36⅛
Chile (Bank) 6s '57	45	40¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	53½	50⅛
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	40	38⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	38	38
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	40	40
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	41	39
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	40½	39
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	40	39
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	52¾	52¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	40	39
Chilean Loan 7s '60	45	45
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	67⅞	67¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	64	64
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	64	64
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	95¾	95¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	98	97½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	53	53
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	69	69
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	64	64
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	91	91
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	94½	93½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	66½	65
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	97½	96¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100	100
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	105
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	93	90
Duke Price Power 6s '66	103⅞	103⅞
Dutch El 6s '47	101	101
Dutch El sf 6s '63	101⅞	101¾
Finland 5½s '58	75	75
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	90	90
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	102¾	102⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	119	119
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124⅞	124⅞
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	75	75
German 7s '49	91¾	89
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	70	66½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	61¾	58½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	61⅝	58½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	76½	69¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	60	59½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	65	65
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	86	86
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	67½	64¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	70½	70½
Greek 6s '68	83	83
Greek 7s '64	98½	98½
Hamburg 6s '46	80	80
Hugnray (King) 7½s A '44	91	91
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	56½	56½
Irish Free State 5s '60	105⅛	104
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91⅛	91⅛
Italy (King) 7s '51	100	99⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93⅝	93¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	98⅝	98⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	107⅛	107¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	73	73
Karstadt 6s '43	45¼	45
Kreguer & Toll 5s '59	90	89
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	84	81
Mila (City) 6½s '52	88	87
nMontecatin 7s '37 ww	93½	93½
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	105	104¾
New South Wales 5s '57	53¼	53¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106	105½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	66	66
Norway (King) 5s '63	100¼	100
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	101⅛
Norway (King) 6s '43	102⅜	102⅜
Norway (King) 6s '44	104	104
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅝	102¼
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	82⅞	82⅞
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94⅞	94⅞
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	85	85
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103½	103½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	104½	104½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	20	20
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	74½	73½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103	103
Prussia 6½s '51	66	64
Prussia 6s '52	63	62⅞
Queensland (State) 7s '41	85	85
Rhine Main 7s '50	82¼	82¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	72	66½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	71½	70
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55	69	65
Rhinelbe 7s '46	66½	66½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	63	63
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	32½	32½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	41¼	41¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	69½	69½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88⅝	88¼
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	91⅝	91
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	91¼	91
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	74	74
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	77	75¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	62	60
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	67	66¾
Saxon State 6½s '46	61	61
Saxon State 7s '45	68	68
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	72⅝	71
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	85⅝	85⅝
Siem ns 6½s '51	89	85¼
Siemens 7s '35	92	92
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	51	51
Sydney 5½s '55	55	555
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	104¾	104⅝
Swiss Government 5½s '46	105⅝	105⅝
Taiwan 5½s	94⅜	94½
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	100	99⅝
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100⅝	100¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	98¼	96¼
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	84½	84⅛
Tyrol 7½s '55	90½	90
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	102½	102⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	108⅛	108
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	59	55
Unterelbe 6s '53	59	59
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	60⅛	60½
Warsaw 7s '58	52	50
Westphalia El 6s '53	56½	55
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	100	100

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

For the week ended July 11 Associated Gas & Electric System reports electric output of 61,624,447 kilowatt hours, an increase of 16.8 per cent over the same week in 1930. Excluding sales to other utilities, electric output for the week was 0.8 per cent greater than in 1930. Seventeen of the 24 electric groups of the system showed increases over 1930, which ranged up to 43.2 per cent. Gas sales for the same week were 7.4 per cent lower than in the like week last year.

BERLIN BOURSE REMAINS CLOSED

BERLIN, July 18—The Berlin Bourse will remain closed until further notice, the directorate decided at urgent session today. The Bourse was closed earlier in the week, but had been scheduled to re-open Monday.

L. A. YOUNG SPRING & WIRE

Net profit of L. A. Young Spring & Wire Corporation for the June quarter is equal to 91 cents a share on the 412,500 shares, compared with $1.37 a share in the June quarter of 1930. Six months' net was $1.47 a share, compared with $2.62 a share.

Sales at Retail Showing Up Well

REVIEWS of mercantile agencies indicate that seasonal buying at retail is holding up at a very good pace, comparing favorably with the July, 1930, period. The decline in prices has stimulated purchases in the large cities, where many establishments show sales in excess of a year ago.

Expressions in the retail districts are to the effect that business has been brisker than expected.

Woolen goods demand is excellent and the bigger manufacturers are closer to capacity operations than at the similar time last year. The shoe trade, too, is an example of an industry which has shaken off the effects of depression and is forging ahead.

SOME REASONS FOR PROPOSED COPPER MERGER

Phelps Dodge Combination With Calumet & Arizona Offers Advantages

The offer of Phelps Dodge Corporation to give 3¼ shares of its own stock for each share of Calumet & Arizona, in addition to a distribution by the latter of $2.50 a share in cash, would involve the exchange of 2,739,285 shares of Phelps Dodge for the outstanding 842,857 shares of Calumet & Arizona, without giving any consideration to reduction in number of shares of Phelps Dodge necessary to handle the deal because of Calumet & Arizona stock already owned.

There are at present outstanding 2,822,716 shares of Phelps Dodge stock. The latter closed on Thursday at 12, off 2⅛, while C. & A. closed up 4½, at 39⅛.

Calumet & Arizona is equipped to produce at the rate of 175,000,000 pounds of copper a year. Phelps Dodge has capacity to produce 250,000,000 pounds.

Through ownership of Nichols Copper Company it has refining capacity of 500,000,000 pounds, and through National Electric Products Corporation a fabricating capacity of 200,000,000 pounds.

Calumet & Arizona can produce its copper at a cost of 8 cents a pound, or less, while Phelps Dodge Corporation's cost is not less than 10½ cents. The acquisition of Calumet & Arizona would give the purchasers the Campbell ore body, one of the richest and largest that have been developed in recent years in the United States or Mexico.

On the basis of $11 a share for Phelps Dodge (the lowest price at which the stock has sold), Calumet & Arizona shareholders are receiving the equivalent of better than $30,000,000 in Phelps Dodge stock plus more than $2,100,000 in the form of a cash dividend.

Dividend Payments

Calumet & Arizona was one of the first producing companies to go off the dividend list as the result of the decline in the price of copper. It had been paying $10 a share until early 1930 when the rate was cut to a $6 rate. Three months later it was reduced to a $2 rate and at the next dividend meeting, payments were omitted entirely.

On the other hand, Phelps Dodge, which had been less liberal with distributions in prosperous times, has maintained its stock on a dividend basis thus far, although the prevailing rate is only $1 against a peak of $3.

The continuation of dividends in the face of the most discouraging conditions that have ever existed in the copper industry has been made possible, not by current earning power, but by a rich treasury. Cash and marketable securities amounted to almost $13,000,000 at the end of 1930, contrasted with $17,600,000 a year earlier.

Should Phelps Dodge continue dividends at the $1 rate, Calumet & Arizona stockholders would be receiving the equivalent of $3.25 a share on their stock. However, with little or no prospect of an early return of copper prices to levels that will permit profitable operations, it would not seem reasonable to expect dividends by the consolidated company until the metal price has risen substantially above its present 7¾-cent quotation.

Third Largest Copper Unit

The merger, if consummated, will create the third largest copper unit in the world at the present time, and it will be the third important unit with a fabricating outlet.

Anaconda is the largest producing group with capacity to mine, smelt, refine and fabricate 1,250,000,000 pounds of copper a year or 30 per cent of the world's maximum yearly consumption.

The next largest-producing group is Kennecott with a production capacity of roughly 800,000,000 pounds a year and with a large fabricating unit, Chase, having an annual capacity of 250,000,000 pounds of copper a year. Kennecott, however, does not refine or smelt the most of its output.

One reason for the merger was that if the merger were not effected, Phelps Dodge Corporation in the next few years would have to begin the preparation of its large low-grade ore body at Morenci for production. This would require expenditure of roughly $35,000,000, and new production is not desired in the market for some years yet.

If the merger goes through, the consolidated companies will have both low-cost and high-cost production and will be able to regulate output according to market conditions, drawing from the low-cost mines on a heavier scale when price is low and more from the higher-cost properties when price of copper is good.

FIDELITY FUND, INC.

Although its operations are as yet on a small scale, Fidelity Fund, Inc., has made a record outstanding among investment trusts since it began business on May 5, 1930. This is a management type of investment trust, under the supervision of Anderson & Cromwell, Inc., investment counsel. As of May 5, 1930 the price of the shares, based on liquidating value, was $530. On June 30, 1931 it was $536, the Trust in the meantime having paid a cash dividend of $10 a share. During the nearly 14 months from date of its organization to June 30 last the Dow-Jones industrial average declined from 250.68 to 150.18, or 42.1 per cent as compared with a decline in the liquidating value of Fidelity Fund, Inc., of only 0.4 per cent.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 †175 Alum Co Am	124	120¾	124
181 Alum Ltd C war	33	33	33
1 Am Br Bov Fd	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Am Cit P & LA	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
3 Am Cities P&L B	7⅛	7	7⅛
13 Am Com Pow A	13	12¾	13
7 Am Cyan B	7⅜	7	7
2 Am Dept St	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Am & Fgn Pow war	17¼	17¼	17¼
9 Am Gas & El	65	64⅝	64⅝
2 Am Invest B	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
21 Am Sup Power	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛
3 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Am Yvette	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 Anglo Chi C Nit	1	1	1
41 Appalach Gas	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
24 Ark Nat Gas A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6 Asso Gas & El A	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1 Aut V M cv pr pt	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
B			
3 Blue Ridge	4½	3⅜	4½
4 Blue Ridge cvt pf	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
6 Bras Tr & Lt	21	20⅞	21
1 Buf Niag & E P pf	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
1 Burco cv pf	40	40	40
C			
10 Can Marc Wireless	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Carman & Co A	13¼	13⅛	13¼
1 Carnation Co	21⅛	21⅛	21½
1 Cent Pub S rv A	12	11⅝	12
5 Cent States El	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
5 Chath Ph Al nv	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
5 Cities Service	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
1 Colomb Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Colum Oil & G vtc	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
†50 Compagnie Hisp Elec	51¾	51⅝	51⅝
11 Comwlth & So war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 Commun Wat Serv	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Comstock Tun	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Cresson Gold	⅜	⅜	⅜
4 Cuban Cane war	¼	¼	¼
D			
1 Dayton Airpl	⅞	⅞	⅞
5 De Forest	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
1 Duquesne Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Durant Mot	1½	1½	1½
E			
114 El Bond & Sh	39⅛	38½	38⅞
1 El Bond & Sh pf	103	103	103
1 El Pow Assoc	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞
1 El Pow Assoc A	13½	13⅛	13⅝
1 El P&L opt war	20	20	20
1 Electric Share	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
5 Empire Corp	1	1	1
†50 Emp Dist El pf	70¼	70¼	70¼
4 Eng Gold Mines	⅝	⅝	⅝
F			
1 Film Inspection	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Ford Mot Cana A	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Ford Mot Ltd	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2 Foremost Dairy	½	½	½
1 Foremost Dairy pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Foremost Fabrics	1/16	1/16	1/16
1 Fox Theatre A	2¾	2¾	2¾
G			
2 Gen Alloys	5	4⅞	5
1 Gen Aviation Corp	5⅝	5¾	5¾
1 Golden State Ltd	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
3 Goldman Sachs	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
†10 Gt A&P 1st pf	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
H			
2 Hamilton Gas vtc	4	3⅞	4
1 Hecla Min	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Hygrade Food	4¾	4¾	4¾
I			
1 Imp Oil Can	12	12	12
1 Insurance Sec	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Intercon Petrol	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Internat Pet	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
8 Inter Util A	33	31⅝	31⅝
4 Inter Util B	8	7⅝	8
1 Intera Hosiery	7	7	7
2 Irving Air Ch	9½	9½	9½
L			
1 Lone Star Gas	17¼	17¼	17¼
M			
1 MacMarr St	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Magdalena Syn	1/16	1/16	1/16
6 May Radio & Telev	17¾	17½	17¾
1 Mead Johnson	81½	81½	81½
7 Metal & Min	4⅞	4⅝	4¾
17 Mid West St Util	12⅞	9	12⅞
4 Mid West Util	17⅝	17⅜	17½
3 Mo Kans Pipe L	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
N			
1 Nat Fam Stores	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Nat Investors	5	4⅞	5
1 Nat P Lgt 6% pf (6)	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Nat Screen (2)	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Nat Short T Sec A .60A	21¼	21¼	21¼
3 Nat Un Rad	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6 Niag Hud Pow (.40)	11¼	11	11¼
2 Nipissing Mines	1⅝	1½	1½
1 Nor Am Avia A war	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Nor Am Cement	1	1	1
P			
1 Pac G&E 1pt (1½)	29½	29½	29½
4 Pandem Oil	1/16	1/16	1/16
1 Parker Rust-Proof	89⅝	89¾	89¾
1 Pennroad Corp	6	6	6
4 Peo Lt Pow A	6⅞	6¼	6¼
1 Pilot Radio A	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Plymouth Oil	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 Pratt & Lam	39	39	39
†50 Prudential Inv pf	88	88	88
R			
5 Reiter Foster	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 Republic Gas Corp	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
2 Reynolds Invest	½	½	½
S			
44 St Anthony Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 St Regis Paper	13	13	13
1 Salt-Creek Cons	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
3 Segal Lock	3	3	3
1 Selected Indust	3	3	3
1 Sel Ind allot ctfs	52	52	52
1 Sentry Saf Control	1	1	1
3 Shenandoah	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
†10 Smith A O	114	114	114
7 Solar Ref	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
2 So Cal Ed C pf	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1 Southern Corp	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2 South Penn Oil	13	13	13
1 Span & Gen rcts	½	½	½
†50 Spieg May S pf	28⅛	28	28⅛
17 Stand Oil Ind	28½	28¼	28½
4 St Oil Ky	18¾	18¼	18¼
4 Strauss (Nathan)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Sunray Oil	1⅝	1½	1½
1 Swift & Co	26	26	26
T			
1 Technicolor Inc	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3 Trans Lux D Pic A	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2 Tri Utilities	3⅛	3¼	3¼
U			
1 Unit Chem ptc p	22½	22⅛	22½
8 Unit Founders	5½	5	5½
4 United Gas	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
2 Un Lt & Pow A	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
1 Un Lt & Pow cv p	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞
1 U S & Int Sec	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 U S & Int Sec pf	39¼	39¼	39¼
2 U S Elec Pow	4⅜	4	4⅜
3 United Wall Paper	3	3	3
5 Utility Equities	5	5	5
50 †Utility Equities pf	73	73	73
8 Util Pow & Lt	9½	9	9
2 Utility & Indus	6	5¾	6
V			
27 Vacuum Oil	43¾	41⅝	43¾
1 Vick Finance	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
W			
2 Wenden Cop Min	1/16	1/16	1/16
1 Wil-Low Cafet	3¼	3¼	3¼
110 Woolworth Ltd	11⅝	11	11⅝
2 Y Oil & Gas	2	1⅞	2

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

	High	Low	Last
5 Ala Pow 5s '68	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Ala Pow 4½s '67	99	99	99
11 Alumin Co 5s '52	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
2 Am Cmwlth Pw 6s '40	74	73¾	74
5 Am El&Pow 6s '57 A	63	63	63
7 Am G&E 5s 2028	100½	100⅜	100½
2 Am Pow&L 6s 2016	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
15 Appalach Gas 6s '45	65	64	65
21 Appalach Gas 6s '45 B-52	49⅞		51½
2 Appalach Pow 5s '56	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
47 Ark Pow & Lgt 5s '56	101½	100⅞	101
7 Asso Elec 4½s '53	85	84½	85
4 Asso G & E 5s '50	68	67⅞	68
2 Asso G&E 5½s '77	85½	85½	85½
24 Asso G&E 5s '68	69	67¾	69
1 Asso G&E 4½s '48	63	63	63
33 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	62½	61⅛	62½
4 Assoc Tel Util 5½s '44C	86	86	86
1 Assoc Tel&Tel 5½s '55A	88¾	88¾	88¾
8 Bell Tel Can 5s '55 A	107½	107	107
1 Bell Tel Can 5s '57 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Birmingh Elec 4½s '68	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Bost & Me 6s m '33	102	102	102
1 Bost Cons Gas 5s '47	105½	105½	105½
19 CanNatRyEq 4½s '56	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
3 Caro P&L 5s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Cent Ariz L&P 5s '60	100¾	100⅝	100¾
1 Cent Ill PS 5s '68 G	100⅝	100⅝	100¾
35 Cent Ill PS 4½s '67 F	92⅜	92⅛	92⅜
10 Cent Me 4½s '57E	100¾	100¾	100⅝
1 Cent P&L 5s '56	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Cent Pb Serv 5½s '49	73¼	73	73
13 Cent St El 5½s '54	68	67⅞	68⅛
4 Cent St P&L 5½ '53	68½	68⅛	68½
15 Chic Dist El 4½s '70 A	94	94	94
6 Chic Dist El 5½s '35B	102	101¾	102
25 Cin St Car 6s '55 B	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
23 Cities Ser 5s '50	65	64⅝	65
27 Cities Ser G 5½s '42	70	69¼	70
1 Cities Ser G P 6s '43	83¾	83¾	83¾
12 Cities Ser Pow 5½ '52	78⅝	78½	78½
34 Comwlth Ed 4s F '81	94⅝	94⅛	94½
1 Comwlth Ed 4½ '57 D	103	103	103
1 Comwlth Ed 4½ '60 E	102¼	102¼	102¼
18 Com P&L 5s '57	90	88	90
2 Cons G Balt 4s '81	98⅝	98	98¾
4 Cons G Ut 6½ '43 A	60	57	60
1 Cons Textile 6s '41	20	20	20
3 Consum Pow 4½s '58	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Cont G & E 5s '58 A	85⅝	85	85⅝
4 Crucible Steel 5s '40	97	97	97
1 Cudahy P 5½s '37	98	98	98
1 Cudahy Pack 5s '46	102½	102½	102½
23 East Util Inv 5s '54 A	60	59½	60
12 Elec P&L 5s 2030	85¼	85	85¾
10 Empire O&R 5½s '42	60⅛	59¾	59¾
2 Fairbks Morse 5s '42	93	91	91
1 Fed Water 5½ '54	87	87	87
1 Firestone Cot M 5s '48	85¼	85¼	85¼
15 Fla Pow & Lt 5s 54	89	87⅞	89
10 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	90⅝	90⅛	90⅛
1 Gatineau Pow 6 41 B	84	84	84
6 Gen Bronze 6s 40	60	60	60
1 Gen Pub Util 6s 31	91	91	91
6 Geo Pow 5s 67	102½	103	103½
1 Gillette 5s 40	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1 Glidden Co 5½s 35	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s 47	102½	102⅝	102½
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s 37	102⅝	103⅜	102⅝
10 Gulf St Ut 5s 56A	98¾	98⅜	98⅜
1 Houst Gulf Gas 6s 43A	82¼	82⅛	82¼
1 Hout L&Pow 4½s 78D	99	99	99
1 Houst L&P 4½s E 81	99	99	99
1 Idaho Pow 5s 47	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Ill Pow&Lt 5s 56 C	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Ill Pow & Lgt 5½s 57	91	91	91
1 Ill Pow&Lt 6s 53 A	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
15 Ill Pow&Lt 5½s 54B	102½	102⅛	102½
1 Ill Pow & L 5½s '57 A	104½	104½	104½
1 Indnapls P&L 5s '57	84⅝	84½	84½
3 Insull U Inv 6s '40 B	103	103	103
2 Int Pow Sec 6½s B	96	96	96
2 Int Pow Sec 7s '57 E	89¼	88⅜	89¼
1 Int P Sec 6½s '55 C	87⅞	86⅝	87
12 Int Pow Sec 7s F '52	85	85	85
1 Int Salt 5s '51	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1 Interlake I&S 5s B '51	70½	70½	70½
4 Interl Sec Am 5s '47	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
2 Inters Pow 5s '57	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1 Iowa-Neb L&P 5s '57	95	95	95
1 Iowa-N L&P 5s '61 B	103¼	103	103
12 Jer C P&L 5s '47 B	94½	94½	94½
3 Mich Asso T 5s '61 A	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
14 Mid West Util 5s '34	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
5 Mid West Util 5s '35	105½	104	105½
2 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	96	96	96
10 Miss Riv Fuel 6s '44ww	90	90	90
5 Miss Riv Fuel 6s '44xw	68⅝	67¼	68⅝
12 Nat El Pow 5s '78	86¼	86⅛	86¼
10 Nat P&Lt 5s 2030 B	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Nat Steel 5s '56	98½	98½	98½
2 Nat Tea 5s '35	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Nebr Pow 4½s '81	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1 Nevada Cal El 5s '56	87	86	87
9 New Eng G&E 5s '50	89½	89¼	89½
5 New Eng Pow 5½s '54	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
1 New Eng Pow 5s '48	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Niag Falls Pow 6s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Nor Cont Util 5½s '48A	57½	57½	57½
2 Nor Ind P S 5s '66 C	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Nor Ind PS 4½s '70E	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
1 Nor Oh Tr & Lt 5s '56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
39 No State Pow 4½s '61	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
8 Ohio Pow 5s '52B	105	105	105
6 Pac G&El 4½s '57 E	101¼	101⅛	101¼
18 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
1 Pac G&E 5½s '52 C	106½	106½	106½
9 Pac P&L 5s '55	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
6 Pac West Oil 6½s '43	60	59¾	59¾
5 Penn Cen P&L 4½s '77	97¼	97⅛	97¼
7 Penn El 4s 71F	92	91⅝	92
1 Penn Tel Corp 5s '60 C	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 Peo G Lt&C 4s B '81	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
2 Peop Lt & P 5s '79 ww	36¼	36¼	36¼
3 Penn Wat S 5s A '67	92	92	92
1 Piedmont El 6½s '60 A	80	80	80
9 Potomac Edis 4½s '61 F	97	97	97
5 Procter & G 4½s '47	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Pub Ser N Ill 4½s 80 E	99	99	99
22 Pub Ser N Ill 4½s '81F	98½	98½	98½
5 Pub Ser Okla 5s '57 D	100¼	100	100¼
5 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
12 Republic Gas 6s A '45	90	89¼	89¾
3 Roch Cent Pow 5s '53	61½	61⅛	61½
20 Safe Har W S 4½s '79	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
10 Servel Inc 5s '48	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Shaw W&P 4½s '67 A	97	97	97
3 Shaw W&P 4½s '68 B	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
15 Shaw W&P 4½s '70 D	97⅛	97	97
3 Shaw W&P 5s '70 C	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
4 So Cal Ed 5s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 So Cal Gas 5s '37	95¼	95¼	95¼
5 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 South Nat Gas 6s '44	63	63	63
1 Sou N Gas 6s '44 xp	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
3 Sou'west N Gas 6s '45	47½	46½	46½
5 Stand G&E 6s '35	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
3 Stand G&E 6s '35 conv	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Stand G&E 6s '51	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
4 Stand G & E 6s '66	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
4 Stand Inv 5s '37 xw	78¾	78¾	78¾
5 Stand P & Lt 6s '57	95	95	95
3 Stand Tel 5½s '43	75	75	75
5 Swift & Co 5s '40	101⅞	101¾	101¾
2 Swift & Co 5s '44	103½	103½	103½
20 Tenn Pub Serv 5s '70	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Tex City Gas 5s '48	64	64	64
9 Tex El Serv 5s '60	100	99¾	100
2 Union Gulf Corp 5s '50	102½	102½	102½
2 Unit Am Inv 5s '48 A	84½	84½	84½
3 Un Lt & P 5½s '59	105	104⅞	105
21 Un Lgt&Ry 5½s '52	91¾	91⅛	91¾
2 Un Lt & Ry 5s '32	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
7 Un Lgt & Ry 6s '52 A	108	107⅞	108
1 U S Rub 6s 33	92	92	92
7 Van Sweringen 6s 35	56½	56¼	56½
6 Virg Pub Ser 5½s 46A	96⅝	6⅛	96½
5 Virg Pub Ser 5s 50 B	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 Ward Bak 6s 37	102¼	102	102
3 Wash Wat Pwr 5s 60	105	105	105
4 West Tex Util 5s '51 A	86½	86½	86½
5 Westvaco Chlr 5½s '37	103	103	103

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Last
1 Buen Aires Pr 7½s '47	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	79	79	79
8 Com Priv Bk 5½s '37	70¼	65	65
1 Cuban Tel 7½s '41A	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Danzig Port 6½s '52	60	59½	60
1 Den Mtg B 5s '72 IX	100	100	100
24 Europ Mtg 7s '67 C	65½	65½	65½
3 Farmers Nat Mtg 7s '63	66	66	66
10 F'land RMBk 6s '61	77⅛	77	77⅛
2 Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	65	65	65
18 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	60	56½	58
3 Guan&W RR 6s '58A	31⅝	30	31⅝
1 Isotta Fras 7s '42 xw	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
10 Prussia El 6s '54	58⅞	58½	58⅞
4 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A	56½	55	56½
7 Saxon Pub W 5s '32	82	81	81
4 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	65	60¾	65
2 Terni Elec 6½s '53	80	79½	80
3 Un Indust 6½s '41	65	62	65

Total stock sales today 120,000 shares; total stock sales year ago 282,400 shares; sales year ago $1,020,000.

†—Actual sales. A—Plus extra. B—Plus total bond sales today $2,000,000; total bond 10% in stock. E—Paid last year. F—Payable in stock. G—Partly extra. H—Plus 5% in stock. K—Paid so far this year. J—Partly stock. R—Cash or stock.

WHEAT AT CHICAGO ON DOWNWARD TREND

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—Paralleling the action of securities, wheat tended downward early today. Corn advanced owing to general absence of adequate rains.

Starting at ⅛ to ½ decline, wheat later underwent an additional sag. Corn opened ⅛ to ⅝ up and afterward rose further.

Opening prices were: Wheat—July, 52⅞; September, 53⅜@¾; December, 58¼@⅜. Corn—July, 59⅝@¾; September, 53¾&⅞; December, 47. Oats—September, 27⅛; December, 30.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Steady; trading dullest in recent years.

Bonds: Strong; Germans rally.

Curb: Steady; trading stagnant.

Foreign exchange: Irregular; sterling drops.

Cotton: Steady; steady spot market.

Sugar: Holiday.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
July	.52⅞	.53	.52½	.52½	— ⅝
Sept.	.53¾	.54	.53⅜	.53½	— ½
Dec.	.58	.58⅜	.57⅞	.57⅞	— ¾
Corn					
July	.59¾	.60½	.59⅝	.59⅞	+ ⅝
Sept.	.53¾	.53⅞	.53⅜	.54	+1
Dec.	.47	.47½	.46⅝	.46¾	— ⅜
Oats					
July	.26⅝	.26⅝	.26⅝	.26⅝	
Sept.	.27	.27⅜	.27⅛	.27⅛	
Dec.	.30	.30¼	.29⅝	.29⅝	
Lard					
July	7.85	7.85	7.75	7.75	
Sept.	7.90	7.90	7.80	7.80	
Oct.	7.80	7.80	7.77	7.77	

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 18—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat 2 red	$ .69	$ .73	$1.02
Corn 2 yellow	.75⅛	.73⅞	.98
Oats 2 white	.38¾	.39½	.48
Flour	4.25	4.45	5.35
Beef family	13.00	13.50	24.00
Pork	23.00	23.00	31.50
Lard	.0856	.0845	.1010
Cotton mid-up	.0930	.0935	.1315
Zinc	.0390	.0390	.0415
Iron	17.01	17.01	19.75
Steel bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.08	.08	.11½
Tin	.2500	.2490	.2975
Rubber	.0637½	.0645	.1080
Sugar	.0466	.0465	.0470
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0525
Print cloth	.0327½	.0412½	.0425

AIRPLANE PRODUCTION SLUMPS

Production of commercial airplanes, from the standpoint of value, declined 47 per cent this year as compared with the first five months of 1930, a report by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce shows. Commercial aircraft engine production was off 48 per cent. Purchases of equipment by the army and navy, on the other hand, showed a decided increase. Deliveries of military planes in the first five months this year reached 372, as compared with 291 in the corresponding period of 1930.



THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE IN BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA

REORGANIZATION

The Kingdom of Yugoslavia was founded December 1, 1918, thus uniting all the Yugoslavs for the first time in history. Since then 2735 schools, nearly two thousand public libraries and several universities have been built.

The number of newspapers and the number of industrial enterprises in the country have more than doubled and hundreds of miles of roads and railroads have been built.

The Agrarian Reform has enabled hundrds of thousands of Yugoslavian peasants to farm their own land and receive Government assistance.

The monetary unit is the dinar; it has been actually stable ever since 1925 and that without any outside help. In connection with the 7% external State Loan this actual stabilization of the dinar was legalized by the law of the 11th of May, 1931. The value of the dinar in gold is 26.½ milligramme of pure gold.

The National Bank has the privilege of issuing the paper-money. But it is not a state institution; it is a limited company, the organization of which has been adapted by new legislature to meet the needs resulting from the legal stabilization of the dinar.

The State Hypothecary Bank is a state financial institution, the function of which is to supply public institutions, constructional enterprises and estate developments in the country with favourable hypothecary credits. It secures its means mostly through issuing its bonds and obligations abroad.

The Privileged Agrarian Bank, a limited company with a capital of 700 million dinars, was founded 1929. Its task is to supply domestic agriculture with cheap and favourable credits.

The Post Office Savings Bank serves for financial transactions at home and abroad and has shown a remarkable development. It now has nearly $20,000,000 in deposits and its transactions per annum amount to $6,000,000,000. The savings deposits are guaranteed by the State.

This reorganized progressive country offers many opportunities for foreign investment. Enquiries are invited to Central Press Bureau, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

ALLIS-CHALMERS GETS NEW LINES OF ACTIVITY IN CONDIT

As a part of the transaction by which the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee acquires the principal assets of the American Brown Boveri Company, Inc., the capital stock of Condit Electrical Manufacturing Corporation of Boston passes to the Milwaukee concern. The Condit company has been engaged for over 30 years in the manufacture of various kinds of electrical apparatus, and has a plant at Hyde Park consisting of 12 acres of land with buildings having 189,923 square feet of floor space. Consideration for the Condit stock was 85,000 shares of Allis-Chalmers common, which at 24 involves $2,040,000.

By its acquisition of Condit, Allis-Chalmers secures several new lines of equipment, such as electric railway apparatus, mercury arc rectifiers, blowers, electric furnaces and oil circuit breakers.

After completing the manufacture of goods now on order at Camden, N. J., the operations now carried on by American Brown Boveri will be segregated. The large apparatus departments and work, with substantially the same personnel, will be transferred to the Allis-Chalmers' plants at Milwaukee and Pittsburgh, while the remainder will be moved to the plant of Condit at Hyde Park.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	9.17	9.17	9.12	9.12	9.13
October	9.45	9.47	9.31	9.45	9.41
December	9.68	9.69	9.56	9.69	9.66
January	9.81	9.82	9.69	9.80	9.79
March	10.00	10.01	9.87	10.01	9.99
May	10.18	10.18	10.02	10.17	10.16

Spots 9.06, unchanged. Tone at close quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	9.14	9.14	9.14	9.14	....
October	9.54	9.58	9.43	9.56	9.50
December	9.76	9.80	9.66	9.80	9.73
January	9.86	9.88	9.86	9.88	9.84
March	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.04
May	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.21

Tone at close, quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	9.17	9.17	9.06	9.07	9.06
October	9.47	9.48	9.34	9.45	9.41
December	9.67	9.70	9.56	9.66	9.65
January	9.77	9.79	9.77	9.78	9.75
March	9.97	9.98	9.96	9.98	9.95
May	10.17	10.17	10.12	10.12	10.15

Tone at close, quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	4.94	4.98	4.92	4.98	4.96
October	5.00	5.05	4.99	5.05	5.03
December	5.07	5.12	5.07	5.12	5.10
January	5.11	5.16	5.09	5.15	5.13
March	5.18	5.23	5.18	5.24	5.22
May	5.27	5.32	5.27	5.32	5.30

Spots 5.12 down 5 points. Tone at close quiet. Sales 4000; (American) 2000.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev Close
September	73.50	74.10	73.50	74.10	74.00
October	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10
November	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10
December	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10
January	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10
February	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10
March	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10
April	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.10

Tone at close quiet.

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK

42 Washington Street
BOSTON

Deposits Received by Mail

INTEREST BEGINS
In This Mutual Savings Bank

JULY 21

DU PONT INCOME IN SECOND QUARTER HAS FAIR GAIN OVER FIRST

As the income which E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., received from its General Motors investment was the same in both quarters of this year, viz., 75 cents a share, it is apparent that expansion in earning power of du Pont from $1.01 in the first quarter to $1.22 in the second came from the betterment of business of its own divisions. On the basis of 68 cents a share from General Motors, du Pont earned 54 cents a share in the second quarter from its own activities against 33 cents a share in the first three months.

Net the second quarter of last year dropped from $1.52 a share to $1.33, reversing the usual seasonal trend, but the reduction was due entirely to smaller income from General Motors. However, as income from General Motors was the same the second quarter of this year as last, du Pont's income in the April-June period of this year of 54 cents was only 11 cents less than in 1930, a surprisingly good showing, considering the much more marked business depression.

It is understood that all divisions of du Pont are operating in black and that every month this year up to May showed a substantial gain over the month preceding. Explosives department has lagged somewhat, but paint sales have scored a splendid gain, which the new tie-up with Commercial Solvents should materially accelerate. The cellophane division has been a particularly bright spot, which should continue to stand out.

DIVIDENDS

Art Loom Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of r cord Aug. 14.

Connnecticut Railway & Lighting Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.12½ on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31.

Railway & Light Securities Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $150 on th preferred and 50 cents on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

Radio Corporation of America declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the class A preferred and $1.25 on the class B preferred, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record S pt. 1.

United Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1[illegible] cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 4.

COPPER SELLS AT 8 CENTS

NEW YORK, July 18—Copper has been sold in the domestic market at 8 cents a pound.

Intercollegiate, Club, Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS RAWLS IS NEW CHAMPION

Wins 300-Meter Medley A. A. U. Swimming Championship in Bronx Pool

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 18—The crowning of a new champion, as well as the establishment of two new world records, featured the third day of the United States swimming and diving championships for women of the Amateur Athletic Union, yesterday evening at the Bronx Beach pool, under the auspices of the Women's Swimming Association of New York.

Betters World Record

Katherine Rawls, the little 14-year-old swimmer and diver from Hollywood, Florida, was responsible for two of the features. She captured the 300-meter medley swimming championship, thereby ending the three-year reign of Eleanor Holm, of the Women's Swimming Association, and bettered was 4m., 45 4-5s., while Miss Holm in this event two years ago, at Honolulu, by four seconds. The new time was 4m., 45 4-5sec., while Miss Holm did the distance in 4m., 49 4-5s. Miss Holm was second, 15 yards behind, while another unattached swimmer, Mae Cutnell, of Pittsburgh, Penna., was third. Joan McSheehy, of the Whitinsville (Mass.) Community Center, who gave Miss Holm such a battle in the backstroke championship on Thursday, failed to appear.

The other record was made by Helene Madison of the Washington (Seattle) A. C., in an exhibition at 1000 yards. The previous record had been credited to Martha Norelius, when she did 1000 meters, or slightly less than 100 yards more, in 14m. 28 2-5s. at Masapequa, in 1927. Miss Madison did not attempt the 1000 meters, so while the new record of 13m. 23 4-5s., stands for the shorter distance, it does not displace the performance of Miss Norelius at 1000 meters.

Los Angeles A. C. Wins

The other championship competition of the evening was the 880-yard relay, and this went to the team of the Los Angeles Athletic Club for the second year in succession, though with a slightly different constitution from 1930. Then, Olive Hatch was on the team and they established a world record of 11m. 15 1-5s. This time Miss Hatch was replaced by Norene Forbes, and the latter, while tremendously strong, lacked the finished strokes of the rest of the team, and failed to maintain the pace. The order of the winning team was Marjorie Lowe, Jemmie Cramer, Norene Forbes, and Josephine McKim, and the swimming of the first and last furnished the thrills, as they distanced their opponents of the Women's Swimming Association.

The local club entered two teams, and not until well into the second lap were the second team, Susan Robertson, Dorothea Dickinson, Lisa Lindstrom and Constance Huff, able to distance their lesser team mates, Helen Hendry, Evelyn Fogler, Willa Horn and Eva Bien, as Miss Hendry led both Miss Lowe and Miss Robertson by a yard on the first round, and was tied with the latter as they finished. The first local team climbed into a slight lead during the race, when Miss Lindstrom led Miss Forbes to the end of the pool, only to lose more than a yard by a slow turn. But even had she obtained the lead, the performance of Miss McKim would have more than balanced this, as the latter galloped through the fourth lap by more than 20 yards margin over Miss Hanf.

Anchor Stars

The second team of the locals was third, though Lenore Kight, anchor swimmer of the Homestead Library Club team from Pittsburgh, starting almost half a lap behind, kept pace with Miss McKim, and drew up within a yard of Miss Bien at the finish.

These performances of the locals gave them first place in the team championship score so far, with 21 points, with Los Angeles A. C. second with 17, and Washington A. C., through the performances of Miss Madison, credited with 15.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

300-Meter Medley (100 breaststroke, 100 backstroke, 100 freestyle)—Won by Katherine Rawls, unattached, Hollywood, Fla.; Eleanor Holm, Women's Swimming Association of New York, second; Mae Cutnell, unattached, Pittsburgh, Pa., third. Time—4m. 45 4-5s.

880-Yard Relay—Won by Los Angeles A. C. (Marjorie Lowe, Jennie Cramer, Norene Forbes and Josephine McKim); Women's Swimming Association of New York first team (Susan Robertson, Dorothea Dickinson, Lisa Lindstrom and Constance Hanf), second; Women's Swimming Association of New York second team, third. Time—11m. 20 2-5s.

MRS. CORSON REGAINS TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POLAND SPRING, Maine, July 18—Mrs. Philip L. Corson, formerly Helen Payson, of Portland now of Plymouth Meeting, Penna., won the fifth annual Maine women's open golf tournament here yesterday, thus regaining the title she held the first two years of the contests. She turned in a gross card of 170. Miss Dorothy Richards of the Weston Golf Club, Weston, Mass., winner of the Massachusetts open last year, was runnerup taking second honors with a gross of 176. Miss Katherine Singer of Westchester-Biltmore C. C., Rye, N. Y., winner for the past two years, failed to finish, due to poor putting. Most of yesterday's play took place under a heavy rain storm.

TAILER RETAINS R. I. TITLE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18 (AP)—Tommy S. Tailer Jr. of Newport, R. I., Rhode Island state amateur golf champion, retained his title yesterday when, after trailing for most of 34 holes, he drew even on the thirty-fifth and won the match with a birdie 3, defeating Brad Oxnard on the thirty-sixth.

Helene Madison in Action



Underwood

Seattle (Wash.) Athletic Club Star in the Water at the Bronx Beach Pool, Long Island, N. Y., Where the A. A. U. Outdoor Swimming Championships of the United States Are Being Held.

VICTORY NO. 19 FOR BOB GROVE

Beats George Uhle in Pitching Battle—Senators Hit Hard

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	61	25	.709
Washington	54	32	.628
New York	46	35	.568
Cleveland	43	41	.512
St. Louis	39	45	.464
Detroit	32	53	.376
Chicago	30	51	.370
Boston	29	52	.358

RESULTS JULY 17

Philadelphia 6, Detroit 3.
Washington 12, Chicago 7.
Cleveland 2, New York 1.
St. Louis 6, Boston 2.

With Bob Grove winning his nineteenth victory of the season, this time from the Detroit Tigers, 6 to 3, the Philadelphia Athletics held their lead in the American League pennant race. The Washington Senators again kept pace with the A's by winning from the Chicago White Sox, 12 to 7. Cleveland and St. Louis won the two remaining contests in the circuit, the Indians defeating New York, 2 to 1, and the Browns besting Boston, 6 to 2.

Although the Tigers made nine hits off Grove, they could not do much in the pinches. The big left-hander struck out five batters and did not give a base on balls. It was his tenth straight triumph and his four of the season over the Tigers. George Uhle went the distance for the losers, having one bad inning, the second. The Athletics bunched four hits for as many runs in the second. The bottom half of the Philadelphia lineup did most of the hitting. Dykes had three out of four, two of them doubles; while Miller and Boley each had two singles. McManus made four hits for the Tigers.

The Senators pounded the ball to all corners of the field, making 21 hits in all. Many of their hits were wasted, however. Sam West, with a double and three singles, and Joe Kuhel with four singles, led the Washington attack. Manush made three hits. Alvin Crowder pitched for the Senators and although touched for 14 hits was effective in the pinches. Four pitchers were sent into the game by the White Sox, Frasier, who started, getting the defeat. Fonseca had a perfect day at bat for the losers with a double and three singles.

Wes Ferrell, star Cleveland right-hander and without doubt one of the best pitchers in the game today, pitched and batted his club to victory over the Yankees. He held the New Yorkers to three hits, one of them a home run by Babe Ruth in the fourth inning. Ruth's drive tied the score, as the Indians had scored one run in their half of the same inning. Averill singled and three short taps in front of the plate scored him. Morgan beat out a slow roller and when Vosmik bunted, everyone was safe again. Hodapp struck out, but Luke Sewell hit a grounder toward first base and Catcher Bill Dickey left the plate uncovered, Averill scoring. Ferrell's circuit drive came in the eighth inning. Herb Pennock and George Pipgras pitched for the Yankees.

The Browns concluded their series in Boston by a victory when Rip Collins and Coffman held the Red Sox to seven scattered hits. In only one inning, the sixth, could the Sox get any runs across the plate. Bob Kline started for the losers, but was taken out after the seventh inning. Wilcy Moore finished for the Sox. Goose Goslin batted in two runs for the Browns with two doubles. Ralph Kress was also one of the main cogs in the St. Louis attack, as he hit a homer over the left field fence in the third inning. Schulte hit two singles for the Browns. Sweeney and Webb each made two hits for the losers. Webb hit his fortieth double of the season in the sixth. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	x—	6	10	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—	3	9	0

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Uhle and Hayworth. Umpires—Guthrie, Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1h. 30m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	x—	12	21	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1—	7	14	1

Batteries—Crowder and Spencer, Bolton; Frasier, Moore, Wehde, McKain and Tate. Losing pitcher—Frasier. Umpires—Hildebrand, Van Graflan and Owens. Time—1h. 49m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—	2	10	0
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	1	3	2

Batteries—Ferrell and Sewell; Pennock, Pipgras and Dickey, Jorgens. Losing pitcher—Pennock. Umpires—Nallins and Owens. Time—1h. 50m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2—	6	10	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	2	7	1

Batteries—Collins, Coffman and Young; Kline, Moore and Berry. Winning pitcher—Collins. Losing pitcher—Kline. Umpires—McGowan, Dinneen and Campbell. Time—1h. 54m.

United States Leads In Davis Cup Play 2-1

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Paris, July 18

THE United States assumed a lead of 2 matches to 1 over England today in the interzone Davis Cup tennis series. George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn scored a decisive victory in the doubles over George P. Hughes and Frederick J. Perry. The scores were 6—1, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Miss Andrus Gains Longwood Finals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 18—Dorothy B. Andrus continued her upsetting ways in the women's invitation tennis singles at the Longwood Cricket Club yesterday by eliminating Josephine N. Cruickshank, fifth ranking star of the United States, in straight sets 8—6, 6—1.

The other player who has been causing upsets in the same tournament, Mary Greef, eliminator of Marjorie A. Morrill, ranked second in the United States, was herself defeated by Sarah H. Palfrey, listed eighth in the United States ranking, one place higher than Miss Greef. The scores: 6—4, 6—3.

In the doubles matches the team of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and Mrs. George W. Wightman found their opponents in the semifinal round, Miss Cruickshank and the Baroness Giacomi Giorgio Levi, much easier to defeat than the team that faced them the day before. In this featured doubles match Mrs. Moody proved much steadier than the day before and her opponents found difficulty in handling her well-placed smashes of backhand to the baseline and in coping with her net game. She was largely responsible for turning the match into a rout in the second set. Mrs. Wightman played her usual fine, careful game in helping to win, 6—3, 6—1.

The Palfrey sisters, Mianne and Sarah, advanced with difficulty to the final round over Miss Andrus and Miss Virginia Hilleary, who waged a desperate struggle before they were beaten. The losers took the first set, 6—4, dropped the second rather easily 3—6, and did not surrender finally until 16 games had been played in the third set. The summary:

LONGWOOD C. C. WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 8—6, 6—1.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mary Greef, Kansas City, 6—4, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, Berkeley, Calif., and Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., and Baroness Giacomi Giorgio Levi, New York, 6—3, 6—1.

Sarah and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, 4—6, 6—3, 9—7.

THREE TEAMS TIED IN CHESS STANDING

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 18 (AP)—In the ninth round of the team tournament of the International Chess Federation yesterday, in which the United States was paired with Lithuania, three of the four games were finished, the United States leading 2—1.

Isaac I. Kashdan, champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, was held to a draw by Mikenas. Frank J. Marshall adjourned with Vistanetzki in an even position. Arthur W. Dake won from Abramavilius and I. A. Horowitz drew with Lutzki.

Other ninth-round results: Austria 3½, Italy ½; Germany 2½, Czechoslovakia 1½; France 2, Holland 2.

Leading scores—Poland, Germany and the United States, each 22; Austria, 21; Latvia, 20½; England, 19½; Czechoslovakia, 19; Holland, 17½; Jugoslavia, 17; Hungary and France, each 15½.

Pairings for the tenth round, Norway vs. Lithuania, England vs. Jugoslavia, Italy vs. Sweden, Holland vs. Austria, Germany vs. France, Switzerland vs. Czechoslovakia, Spain vs. Hungary, Rumania vs. Latvia, Poland vs. Denmark; United States a bye.

WRIGHT AND LOWERY ADVANCE

Fred J. Wright, Albemarle, defending champion, and Eddie Lowery, Norfolk, advanced to the final of the Massachusetts amateur golf championship being held on the Winchester course Friday by winning their third and semifinal-round matches. Wright defeated A. P. Wade, Norfolk, 6 and 5, and Emery Stratton, Brae Burn, 3 and 1, while Lowery downed Bill Blaney, Brae Burn, 2 up, and W. P. Arnold, Cohasset, 2 and 1.

GIANTS REGAIN SECOND PLACE

Triumph Over Cubs—Robins Beat Cards—Phillies, Reds Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	54	33	.621
New York	45	35	.563
Chicago	46	37	.554
Brooklyn	47	38	.553
Boston	42	41	.506
Pittsburgh	35	48	.422
Philadelphia	36	50	.419
Cincinnati	30	55	.353

RESULTS JULY 17

New York 7, Chicago 6.
Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Cincinnati 5, Boston 0.

The New York Giants regained second place in the National League standing on Friday by winning from the Chicago Cubs, 7 to 6. The defeated Cubs were forced back into third position. The Brooklyn Robins went to within one percentage point of the Cubs by triumphing over the leading St. Louis Cardinals, 4 to 1. Philadelphia finally managed to defeat Pittsburgh, by the score of 4 to 1. Cincinnati shut out the Boston Braves, 5 to 0.

Three runs in the seventh inning put the Giants in the lead and they stayed there. After two were out in that inning, Ott, Jackson and Vergez hit successive singles, the first named scoring. Hogan was given a base on balls, filling the bases, and Manager Hornsby of the Cubs took Bob Smith, his starting pitcher, out of the box and sent in Guy Bush. Ethan Allen then went to bat as a pinch hitter for the Giants and doubled to drive in two more runs. Each team used three pitchers, Chaplin getting credit for the victory. Leach and Jackson each made three hits for the Giants. Hartnett's two hits were the best for the losers.

Two veterans of many baseball campaigns, Adolfo Luque and Jack Quinn, pitched the Robins to victory over the champions. Luque started and went for six innings, getting credit for the triumph. Flint Rhem pitched for the Cardinals and was touched for 12 hits. The Robins took an early lead by scoring twice in the second innig. Bissonette, O'Doul and Finn produced the singles that sent in the runs. Singles by Luque and Frederick, Gilbert's sacrifice and Herman's long fly gave the Robins another run in the third. An O'Doul single, his fourth hit of the game, a sacrifice and Slade's single scored another in the ninth.

Jim Elliott, big Phillie left-hander, defeated the Pirates for the second time in this series and again had Kremer as his opponent. The Pirates made only four hits off Elliott, while the winners totaled nine safeties off Kremer. Fred Brickell starred at bat for the Phillies with a single and triple, to score three times. Friberg hit two singles and drove in two runs. Whitney hit three singles, also for the winners. George Grantham's double was the only Pittsburgh extra-base hit.

Red Lucas kept five Boston hits well scattered and shut out his opponents. Fred Frankhouse, who had previously won six straight games, started for the Braves, but was driven out of the box in the third inning. Moss finished. The Reds totaled 10 hits, including doubles by Lucas and Asbyjornson and a triple by Beck. Lucas, Asbyjornson, Hendrick and Beck each connected with two hits for the winners. Rabbit Maranville made two hits for the Braves. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—	7	15	1
Chicago	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0—	6	6	4

Batteries—Fitzsimmons, Chaplin, Morrell and Hogan, O'Farrell; Smith, Bush, May and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Chaplin. Losing pitcher—Smith. Umpires—Klem, Donnelly and Stark. Time—2h. 24m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—	4	12	0
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	9	0

Batteries—Luque, Quinn and Lombardi; Rhem and Mancuso. Winning pitcher—Luque. Umpires—Rigler, Pfirman and Clarke. Time—1h. 46m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0—	4	9	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	1	4	0

Batteries—Elliott and McCurdy; Kremer and Phillips. Umpires—Magerkurth, McGrew and Reardon. Time—1h. 21m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	x—	5	10	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	5	1

Batteries—Lucas and Asbyjornson; Frankhouse, Moss and Spohrer, Cronin. Losing pitcher — Frankhouse. Umpires — Quigley, Moran and Scott. Time—1h. 39m.

HINES AND BRYAN IN FINAL

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 18 (AP)—Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., and Robert B. "Lefty" Bryan of Chattanooga went into the finals of the men's singles in the mid-Atlantic tennis tournament yesterday by defeating Melvin Tarpley, Tampa, Fla., and Lenoir C. Wright, Charlotte, respectively. Hines, defending champion, won 6—3, 7—5, 6—2. Bryan won 3—6, 6—4, 8—6, 7—5.

TABOR OARSMEN ARRIVE

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Six members of the rowing crew of Tabor Academy, Marion, Mass., arrived here yesterday on the S.S. Belgenland from Antwerp. The oarsmen were headed by their coach, Roderick Beebe. They sailed on the S.S. Majestic on June 19 for the Henley Regatta, in which they were defeated by the London Rowing Club's "B" boat on July 2. Two members of the crew remained in Europe.

Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 47

G. ELWOOD (WOODY) ENGLISH

Chicago Cubs, National League

First played professional baseball with the Toledo club of the American Association in 1925. Born in Grandville, Ohio, March 2, 1907. A right-handed batter and thrower. Five feet, 10 in. in height, weighs about 155 pounds, and plays shortstop. Played with Zanesville club of independent Eastern Ohio League before signing with Toledo. Was given trial with Hamilton in Michigan-Ontario League at beginning of 1924 season, but was released. His record:

	Games	Batting Average
1925—Toledo, American Association	131	.220
*1926—Toledo, American Association	162	.301
1927—Chicago, National League	87	.290
1928—Chicago, National League	116	.299
1929—Chicago, National League	144	.276
1930—Chicago, National League	156	.335

*Purchased by Cubs for reported price of $50,000.

YORKSHIRE GOES INTO THE LEAD

Lancashire Now Lies in Fourth Place in Cricket Race

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	1st Ins W	1st Ins L	AWR	Pts
Yorkshire	8	1	3	0	4	151
Nottinghamshire	8	1	2	5	0	145
Gloucestershire	7	3	5	2	0	136
Lancashire	6	3	6	2	1	130
Sussex	6	4	5	1	1	122
Surrey	5	2	5	5	1	119
Kent	6	7	1	3	1	108
Derbyshire	4	3	7	1	2	106
Middlesex	4	5	7	1	1	102
Worcestershire	4	6	4	3	1	93
Essex	5	9	1	3	1	93
Warwickshire	3	4	4	4	3	89
Leicestershire	2	1	4	8	1	78
Hampshire	2	6	3	4	3	69
Somersetshire	3	7	1	6	0	68
Glamorganshire	1	7	1	4	4	48
Northamptonshire	1	6	1	8	0	44

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, July 18—The strength of Yorkshire's bid for the English county cricket championship was strikingly illustrated yesterday when the Northerners, without the services of Herbert Sutcliffe, Hedley Verity, and W. E. Bowes, routed Essex by 10 wickets at Leeds and, for the first time this season, rose to the top of the standing.

The new leaders in what is proving to be an unusually exciting race have had more matches washed out by rain than any other competitor excepting Glamorganshire, but they struck a remarkable patch of "two-day" victories by a margin of more than an innings, and rose steadily from an inconspicuous position to a place right on the heels of Nottinghamshire and Gloucestershire. Now they have gone away in front, and to emphasize the continued prosperity of North country cricket, Lancashire is coming through the ruck and now lies fourth.

Rain played havoc with cricket pitches everywhere this week, which explains why the bowlers are wearing a cheerful look and the batsmen are marching to and from pavilions in quick-time procession. In Yorkshire's match against Essex, for example, the highest scores were 54 not out and 52 not out in the Northerners' second innings by A. Mitchell and Percy Holmes, respectively, and the only other items over 25 were 40 by W. Barber in Yorkshire's opening knock, 37 by James Cutmore, 27 by D. F. Pope in Essex's first. Team totals were Essex 108 and 119, Yorkshire 109 and 119 for no wickets.

The Gentlemen versus Players match at Lord's Ground here seemed to be shaping up for an exciting finish when rain took a hand in the play yesterday and the game had to be left as a draw. This contest, latest in the classic series dating back 110 years, derived special significance from the fact it was regarded as a trial upon which the selectors could base judgment in picking the English team to oppose New Zealand in the second test match, commencing at the Kennington Oval, July 29. Today the result of the committee's deliberations were made known. Douglas Jardine, Surrey, will again captain the motherland's side, and under him will be three other amateurs, K. S. Duleepsinhji, Sussex; I. A. R. Peebles, Middlesex and F. R. Brown, Cambridge University, and the professionals, Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire; W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire; Harold Larwood, Nottinghamshire; L. W. G. Ames, Kent; A. H. Bakewell, Northamptonshire; Hedley Verity, Yorkshire, and another player not yet specified.

There are five changes from the side which played in the first test match at Lord's Ground and it will be noticed that the selectors are not calling again upon F. E. Woolley, Kent veteran who, included at the eleventh hour, saved England from defeat in that test, or G. O. Allen, Middlesex amateur fast bowler, who greatly distinguished himself in an unexpected manner by making a century, participating with Ames in a record test match stand for an eighth wicket.

The Gentlemen have not beaten the Players since 1914, but they had quite a reasonable chance of doing so before rain came down and stumps came up yesterday. That is to say the professionals were set to get 210 in the second innings to win on a wicket that made the scoring extremely difficult. The totals were Gentlemen 131 and 166, Players 88 and 33 for no wickets and the best individual contributions—indeed the only items over 20—were 49 by Jardine in the amateurs first innings and 48 by R. W. V. Robins and 37 by K. S. Duleepsinhji in their second.

Leicestershire beat Hampshire by three wickets and rain by about three seconds in an exciting match at Leicester, rendered memorable by E. W. Dawson's boldness in declaring his team's innings closed when Leicestershire was 89 behind on the first innings. Hampshire batted first for 191 (topscorer was G. H. Brown with 49) and Dawson, former Cambridge Blue, cut short Leicestershire's reply at 102 for five wickets. This sporting attempt to force a definite result in a game that lost a whole first day's play through rain evoked a response from Lord Tennyson, Hampshire skipper, who declared his second innings closed at 163 for four wickets, setting the opponents to get 223 for victory. Keen fielding by the visitors made the scoring difficult, but the Leicestershire men kept the total consistently on the move and after seven wickets had fallen had the satisfaction of making a winning hit. Immediately after they had done so it began to rain.

Notable individual scores besides Brown's were 75 by Harfield in Hampshire's second innings, 76 by L. G. Berry in Leicestershire's second.

The only other first-class match played to a finish was that at Glasgow, where the New Zealand tourists defeated a representative Scottish eleven by 235 runs. Scoring did not run particularly high, but the visitors carried too many guns for the opposition. R. O. Talbot played the highest innings of the match, 65, and J. E. Mills the next highest, 41, both in the New Zealanders' second inning of 281 for seven wickets declared. The first venture produced 176, whereof R. C. Blunt made 34, and Scotland's tallies were 112 and 110, top scorer being G. Alexander, with 40.

Nottinghamshire, which has temporarily lost the services of some of its best players just at a critical time when due to meet Yorkshire and Gloucestershire, its chief rivals this season in the championship, did exceedingly well to effect a draw with the latter at Trent Bridge yesterday. Gloucestershire began by collecting 117 and Nottinghamshire improved upon this by eight, thereby making sure of points for a first-innings lead provided the game was not completed, and Gloucestershire then made 289 for nine wickets.

R. A. Sinfield collected 74, A. G. Dipper 53 and J. Stephens 48, but Nottinghamshire's depleted attack struggled gamely on, A. W. Carr, captain, even bowling "lobs" (underarm deliveries very seldom seen in first-class cricket these days).

In other drawn games, Middlesex led Glamorganshire on the first innings, 351 against 341 for nine wickets; Sussex led Northamptonshire (scores Northampton 84 and 108 for four wickets, Sussex 204 for seven wickets declared) Surrey led Worcestershire on the first innings, hitting 154 and 116 for two against 148, Warwickshire led Kent on the first innings, 322 to 213.

FAVORED TEAMS IN BOWL FINAL

Gledhill-Vines and Coen-Doeg Advance in Longwood Play

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 18—Two clever, well-paired teams, one composed of John Hope Doeg and Wilbur F. Coen Jr., and the other of H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., and Keith E. Gledhill, yesterday cleared their way to the doubles final of the Longwood Cricket Club bowl tournament. Each team won in straight sets. Of the two the Doeg-Coen combination had the easier road to travel. Vines and Gledhill found in the team of Jan Koželuh and Eugene McCauliff a pair, which, though it was frequently erratic, clicked at other times with perfect coördination.

This Vines and Gledhill vs. Koželuh and McCauliff match sparkled with rallies that brought forth almost continuous applause. Vines and Gledhill capitalized on their opponents' mistakes and won 7—5, 8—6, 6—4. They discovered, for example, that McCauliff had a propensity for hitting into the net from back court, and so they fired the ball at him from every angle. They also discovered that both Koželuh and McCauliff played a good net game, and so they lobbed over their heads with shots to the baseline. The losers found no letup in either the service of Vines or Gledhill; on the other hand Koželuh's twisty, but not speedy service left the burden to McCauliff.

In the other match of the day Doeg and Coen won 6—3, 7—5, 7—5 from their much older opponents, Frederick C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum. In the first set Baggs and Rosenbaum took only two games, on their own service in the second and on Coen's in the third. Advantage of Dr. Rosenbaum's weak backhand was taken. During the second set both Doeg and Coen were erratic, but Doeg had the faculty of scoring points when points were needed. The losers played their best tennis in the last set. Each side won its own service until Doeg and Coen broke through Dr. Rosenbaum's service. The younger pair took the set and match by rushing to the net in the twelfth game and smothering completely everything that came their way. The summary:

LONGWOOD BOWL TENNIS DOUBLES
Semifinal Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Jan Koželuh, Czechoslovakia, and Eugene McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., 7—5, 8—6, 6—4.

John H. Doeg, Newark, N. J., and Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Frederick C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 6—3, 7—5, 7—5.

Mrs. Federman Wins Griswold Tourney

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 18 (AP)—Edith A. Quier, Reading, Penna., champion for the past two years, lost her title and the Griswold Cup to Mrs. Leo G. Federman, of Flushing, L. I., in the final round of the annual Shenecossett Club tournament.

Mrs. Federman conquered the defending titlehoders, 2 and 1, in a surprising upset when Miss Quier's game collapsed and the Pennsylvania girl stroked from bunker to trap to sand pit. Mrs. Federman's victory marked the first time in 10 years that the cup, one of the keenest sought of the women's golf trophies, has been won by a New Yorker.

Mrs. Federman did not need to display her best game to turn back the defending champion and both were off form. After her brilliant victory Thursday over Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, national champion in 1909 and 1910, Miss Quier's game went to pieces in the final test. Mrs. Federman also made many mistakes but at one critical point, the fifth hole, she came back after two shots in the rough to win the hole. Mrs. Federman needed 79 strokes for the 17 holes played, and Miss Quier needed 80.

Mrs. Federman gained a lead of three holes in the first nine and hung on doggedly to the seventeenth, where they halved in 5's to end the match.

Miss Quier missed a fine chance at the fifteenth, where Mrs. Federman, 1 up, dubbed her drive and sent her second far over the green and beyond a trap. Miss Quier was on in one, but took three putts, while Mrs. Federman came back dead to the pin and holed out for a half. Again at the sixteenth Miss Quier needed two putts, while Mrs. Federman sank her first putt to go 2 up.

Miss Quier's defeat cost her permanent possession of the Griswold cup, which can be won outright by three straight victories. The summary:

GRISWOLD CUP GOLF TOURNAMENT
Final

Mrs. Leo G. Federman, Flushing, L. I., defeated Miss Edith A. Quier, Reading, Penna., 2 and 1.

BANGOR-HALIFAX AIR MAIL BIDS

WASHINGTON, July 18—Bids for air mail service from Bangor, Me., to Halifax, N. S., via St. John, N. B., or other practicable routes, will be opened July 27.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE
APARTMENTS

The ILKLEY
8 Cumberland Street
Corner Huntington Avenue
6 ROOMS
$100 to $110 per month

76-110
Gainsborough
STREET
4-7 ROOMS
$75 to $90 per month
Apply 94 Gainsborough St., Suite 1

Apply on premises or — or
Estate of Joseph B. Thomas
84 STATE STREET Hub. 2078 BOSTON

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 73 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 8661.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Seven-passenger Stutz Sedan, model 1930, mileage under 15,000; excellent condition; moderate price; owner going abroad. ALBERT F. GILMORE, 84 Garfield St., Watertown, Mass. Phone Middlesex 0268.

1929 BUICK 5-passenger sedan, 1930 Marquette coupe, 1930 Nash Ambassador Eight 5-passenger sedan; all cars in excellent condition. Winchester 0242 (Mass.).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"WEST GLOW" offers children all the pleasant experiences of farm life, swimming, hiking, Blue Ridge section; altitude 2000 feet; delightful climate; rates reasonable. MR. AND MRS. GEORGE T. CARNAHAN, Pulaski, Va.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

STONE HARBOR, N. J.—4-room furnished bungalow, bath, including gas, electricity, $28 weekly in August; surf and bay bathing. NEWTON, 323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

COUNTRY BOARD

BOARDERS wanted; ideal country, all conveniences; first-class table; handy to everything; $14 per week. MRS. SYLVESTER GOODWIN, Butler's Corner, Springvale, Maine.

EDGEWOOD FARM, Deer Isle, Me.—Ideal for vacations; salt water bathing; own garden; good food; comfortable clean rooms; $20 per week. MRS. F. L. SYLVESTER.

ON beautiful Lake Oscawana, in the Putnam Co. hills, THE GARDEN, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.; an admirable place to spend your vacation; 30 guests; modern rooms; home cooking; water sports; weekly $20 and up; booklet.

PENNICHUCK FARM, Brookline, N. H., is a quiet farm home with comfortable rooms and good food; write for terms and photographs. MRS. C. V. WILLOUGHBY.

TECUMSEH LODGE, West Thornton, N. H.—Fresh farm products; home cooking; modern equipment. MRS. LEON N. BROWN, Prop.

TWIN PINES, FRANKLIN, N. Y.—A village farm among the hills; home cooking, bountiful table; all improvements; large porch and lawn; rates $15; references.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call

AGENTS WANTED*

AGENTS—Full or part time, at home or travel; the finest Christmas Card Line in 14 years; parchments, block prints, cut-outs, Christmas letters, calendars; personally processed with customer's name; box assortments; moderately priced; personal greeting cards are an ideal Christmas remembrance; start now before your friends buy elsewhere; we deliver later direct to customer and pay postage; limited supply of sample books ready now; opportunity to become general agent; for quick action, state selling experience in first letter. "ART-POINT" STUDIOS, Dept. 43, Sebastopol, Calif. (Oldest, Largest Process House in West.)

MAKE MONEY—100% profit selling Nip-A-Run; guaranteed to stop runs in hosiery, lingerie; also want state distributors. F. A. POTTER, 16632 Kinsman Blvd., Cleveland, O.

REMOVAL NOTICE—Gartside's Iron Rust Soap has removed ink, rust, chemical and other stains from clothing and fabrics since 1894; agents wanted; write or wire for particulars. Dept. N 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

APARTMENTS TO LET

1263 Pratt Boulevard
CHICAGO
Ideal Apartment Home

For those who discriminate, 2-3-room apartments exquisitely furnished or unfurnished; near transportation, churches and schools. Telephone Briargate 0300.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LOS ANGELES—For sale, electrical business, artistic lighting and contracting; established 8 years; steadily growing business; in near-by beach town. Address L-2, Monitor Office, 911 Van Nuys Bldg.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organised service of 21 years' recognised standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated. the procedure is individualised to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R W BIXBY INC. 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo New York

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MANAGER for college inn in Virginia, a college woman, and Christian Scientist preferred; letter of application should give qualifications in detail and references. P-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

A MILLION DOLLAR ranch for sale at an enormous sacrifice, located in the most beautiful part of Northern California, in the heart of the big game and fishing country on the slope of snow capped Mt. Shasta; 1577 acres, including 2 lakes, 3 miles of beautiful stream, 10 houses, unusual ranch home beautifully furnished; thoroughly equipped barn for fine horses, dairy and poultry business. For details apply or write H. D. BROWN, 1853 Victoria Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. RO. 9329. EM. 8760.

WHITTIER, CALIF.—For sale, 84-acre citrus and walnut ranch, clear, 2-story modern house, implements; wonderful location; terms. OWNER, Route 3, Box 225.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SOLVE YOUR FINANCIAL PROBLEM BY SHOWING stylish pajama gowns, lounging pajamas and exquisite silk lingerie to friends; line nationally known as finest on the market; experience unnecessary; commission. FRENCH FASHION, 9 N. Franklin, Dept. 1, Chicago.

SUMMER BOARD

THE WOODBINE INN, Bailey Island, Me.—Situated on one of the most picturesque islands in Casco Bay; reached from Portland by boat or car; rates on application; 38th season; June 15-Oct. MRS. H. S. SINNETT.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service, ideal living and shopping location; one block church cars; just off Hollywood Blvd 1855 N Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments 823 So. Rampart, Wilshire District - Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove; beautifully furnished steam heat elevator garage adjoining; 3 4 and 5 cars.

FIELD HOCKEY TEAM ENTERED

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—American Olympic headquarters received word yesterday that British India would be represented by a field hockey team at the 1932 games in Los Angeles. British India won the Olympic championship at Amsterdam three years ago. France and Austria have indicated they will also enter teams. Harold Kirk Greer, chairman of the 1932 Olympic Games field hockey committee, announced the first tryouts to select a team to represent the United States in this event would be held this fall in either New York or Philadelphia.

LENOIS TO CAPTAIN CREW

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 18 (AP)—The Springfield Rowing Association's senior eight, which will defend its United States championship in Philadelphia next week, last night elected Wesley Lenois its captain, an honor he held back in 1927 when the crew finished third in the intermediate race at Detroit. Lenois is one of the three original members of the crew, this summer making his seventh season. He rows No. 6.

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

BACK BAY BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO. 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON—Apts., fur. and unfur., refrigeration; near Symphony Hall; 1 to 9 large rooms; $30 up. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave. Ken. 1839.

CAMBRIDGE
17 FOREST STREET
"Each Apartment a Home"

To quiet and respectable people only, we offer these 2-3-4 room apartments, strictly modern. All outside rooms. Twelve minutes to Boston. Call POR ter 5666.

EAST ELMHURST, L. I., 27-25 Butler St.—5 rooms, sun parlor, all improvements, garage, $75. PHILIP GRAF. Phone Pom. 6966.

ONE BLOCK OFF BEACON
4 and 5 rooms, mahogany and gumwood finish, tile kitchen, Frigidaire; desirable tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Boston. Circle 4573.

SUB-LET BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED SUITE
IN THE RIVERWAY MANOR
PHONE: REG. 3026 or LIB. 5656
BOSTON

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PENna. 5380. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

FOR SALE OR RENT

PHILADELPHIA suburbs — Beautiful modern home, 11 rooms, 2-car garage, one acre; Rydal district; restricted; owner leaving city, will sell; rental $200 a month. Address J. M. THOMAS, 414 Pepper Road, Jenkintown.

GARAGES

THE 600-car Conservatory Garage is only 3 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music. Reasonable Rates—Excellent Service.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR balance of summer, airy 8-room house, Caldwell, N. J., near Montclair. Write or phone office, CARRINGTON HOWARD, 39 Cortlandt St., New York City.

WEST ROXBURY—Half duplex house, 9 rooms, modern improvements, accepted street; near schools, churches, cars; good neighborhood. M-88, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and Run Our Own Storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL STREET, BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVER, 184 Harvard St. Boston 3a Mass Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 32rd St., New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's attractive single office for rent; Grand Central district. Murray Hill 2-10172.

PAYING GUESTS

LADY offers her home to guests, with every comfort and convenience. MRS. WILLIAM BENNETT, 10 Deer Cove St., Lynn, Mass.

SUNSHINE COTTAGE, Lake Placid, N. Y.—Weekly or permanent; excellent table; loving service; superb scenery; restful, refined environment.

PIANOS

MATHUSHEK
PIANOS
Are famous the world over.
Art Catalogue on request.
Many bargains in Used
Grands and Uprights.
Rentals—Small Grands. Small Uprights.
MATHUSHEK
14 East 39 St. New York City
(near 5th Ave.)

REAL ESTATE

CAFÉ FOR RENT

An unusually attractive café connected with group of high-grade apartment buildings near Harvard University, where intelligent, painstaking service will be appreciated by select, refined clientele. A substantial part of equipment is furnished and the tenant will be met in a coöperative and helpful spirit. Rental based on business transacted. Café can be closed during summer and successful operator of first-class summer tea room or café will find this an exceptional opportunity for balance of year. Apply to THOMAS BURDETT, Manager, 19 Garden Street, Cambridge.

FOR SALE—Furnished summer cottage, Marshfield, Mass., Ferry Hill section of Humarock Beach; 6 rooms, bath, combination coal and gas range, fireplace, 2-car garage, 2 extra building lots, trees, rose arbors; exclusive neighborhood; short ride to Christian Science church at Marshfield Hills. Inquire within or telephone Marshfield 126-3, or Boston, Kenmore 7730. M. B. SARGENT.

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
GEORGE H. DOSE & CO.
Real Estate—Discount Building—Insurance
Tel. 3805 Fulton and Franklin Aves.

ONE-FAMILY, 6 and 7-room houses, modern recondition. St. Albans, Hollis, Queens Village. GEO. R. HORHORST Sr., licensed broker, 19518 119 Ave., St. Albans, L. I., N. Y. Laurelton 8-7542-J.

RESORTS

AT SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J., Near Asbury, Shrewsbury River—Tennis, golf, bathing; $30 weekly including excellent meals; special family rates. EMMA VANHORN. Tel. Redbank 283.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKE HOUSE
79 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass. Han. 8280
A home for young business women and students. Transients accepted. Board Rates $8.00 to $12.00.

ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.,
127 Lowell St.—Furnished rooms, kitchen privileges if desired, within 3 minutes' walk of street cars and railroad station. Telephone Arlington 1663-R.

A SUMMER RESIDENCE
$10-$20 WEEKLY

New 550-room hotel, comfortable and well furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St. Homelike meals

TRANSIENTS, $2 PER DAY UPWARD
HOTEL PIERREPONT
PIERREPONT AND HICKS STS.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.
MAIN 4-5800

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St., Water Side—Before deciding see these beautiful rooms, single and double, private bath; a most unusual home; meals, southern cooking; tourists accommodated.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

ROOMS TO LET
(Continued)

BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1138 Boylston St., near Fenway Park—Permanent and tourist guests; kitchens, laundries, showers; all cool outside rooms. Kenmore 1905.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway — Desirable, comfortable, attractive, centrally located; permanent or transient home. For summer or winter; overlooking park and river.

BOSTON, 194 Huntington Ave.—Attractive, cool, comfortable outside rooms; transient or permanent. MRS. BUSHMAN. Ken. 6895.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Outside large front rooms, singly or in suite; privileges; private American home. 11 Naples Road. Asp. 3847.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1674 Beacon Street—Attractively furnished rooms $5; should be seen to be appreciated. Asp. 8975; garage if desired.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 350 East 18th St.—Large room, running water, shower; 1 or 2 people; B. M. T. Cortelyou Station. Buckminster 2-6340.

E. BRAINTREE, MASS.—Furnished room for lady, screened porch, private home, kitchen privileges. Call Bra. 1281-J or 0480. MISS HOLLIS, Peregrine Road.

HOLLIS, L. I.—Appropriate for music teacher, studio with Mason & Hamlin piano; private house; also elegant room; board optional. Tel. Hollis 5-9484.

LIGHT, airy rooms for women only; near beach, surf and woods; reasonable rates. 41 Lexington Ave., Magnolia, Mass.

MAGNOLIA, MASS., Oakes Ave.—Attractive suites or single rooms, with or without bath; week, month or season; exclusive; homelike. E. P. BROWN. Phone 1557-R.

N. Y. C., 83rd-Broadway—Attractive room, double or single, bath adjacent, clean, quiet surroundings; congenial home. Susquehanna 7-5543.

N. Y. C. (Tudor City)—Share with business woman attractive 1-room apartment, $35 monthly. Tel. Mohawk 4-8361 (Apt. 1515).

PRIVATE FAMILY—Single-double rooms; overlooking garden, lake; bathing, boating; large veranda; electric train 2 blocks, low transportation; reasonable; breakfast optional; prefer business women. Address KERR, Durkee Manor, Grasmere, Staten Island, N. Y. St. George 7-3983.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., 47 Putnam Road—Furnished room in private family, near Fellsway, for one or two business men or students; references required. Somerset 7217-R.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR, thoroughly experienced financial statements, controls, payrolls, systems, desires position any capacity. Write Box L-28, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

AN ASSET TO YOUR BUSINESS
Young man wishes position with executive possibilities; 3 years advertising agency experience; university training; excellent appearance; finest references. Box M-80, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPETENT chef desires position; go anywhere; references. Write Box M-39, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

GENERAL handy man, German, 32, single, sober, trustworthy, dog expert, not afraid of work, do anything, go anywhere. A-1 references, desires position of any kind. M-84, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEN years' experience as salesman, manager merchandising fuel, selling securities and specialty; references; married. BURLINGAME, R. F. D. No. 4, Attleboro, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (23), 2 years of college; experienced chauffeur and office worker; best of references; will go anywhere. M-81, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED waitress desires position where refinement, service, ability are assets; city or country. OWEN, 747 East 232nd, New York City.

HOME manager desires position where initiative is necessary; drives car; daughter 16 years; available Sept. 1st. Write X-48, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER, EXCELLENT COOK AND MANAGER, long experience. Where are my services needed? Write Box A-14, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SCOTCH-PROTESTANT—Good cook, will do anything in line of kitchen work; no washing. MARY THOMPSON, 270 Huntington Ave., Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., "Bermuda of the North" —THE CROWN is a small modern hotel, delightfully located, stressing home essentials; spacious, comfortable rooms, carefully prepared meals; sports; rates $21-$25. MRS. F. B. MADISON.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE
HOLDERNESS, N. H.
Lake and mountain resort; outdoor sports; magnificent scenery; moderate rates; write for booklet.

LAKESIDE HOUSE
Beautifully situated on shore of Lake Winnisquam on D. W. highway; good boating, fishing and bathing; golf near by; special attention to auto parties. H. H. BENNETT, Prop., P. O. ADDRESS, LACONIA, N. H.

The FIRS *and* FELSTED
SUNSET P. O.
DEER ISLE, MAINE
Vacation homes amidst the island beauties of Penobscot Bay. Informal but refined. *Quiet* and *Rest* in a natural environment unspoiled by exploitation. Golf, tennis, hiking, motorboat parties to points of interest. Rockland to Bar Harbor. The FIRS, $18 to $22 weekly; FELSTED, $25 to $35.
S. B. KNOWLTON, Sunset, Maine

WATERFRONT on Cape Cod Bay—Private home opened; rustic; good food, good beds. Phone Belmont (Mass.) 3170-M.

SUMMER HOMES

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—Unusual opportunity to secure high grade modern house, superbly located, well furnished, for August and September: $200. MRS. F. B. MADISON.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 210 E. 73rd—Furnished large one room elevator apartment, kitchen, bath; references exchanged; reasonable. DORNER.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

WATERTOWN, MASS.—In modern 2-apartment house, lower 6-room, bath and shower, breakfast nook, hardwood floors, fireplace, garage and screened porch; 20 minutes Harvard Square. 17 Broadway, 2 minutes car line. Middlesex 1703-W.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7557
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington Royal Portables
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months $6.00

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

Our July Clearance
Your Chance to Save
CAHEEN'S

SMART LUGGAGE
ROSENBERGER'S
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
1909 SECOND AVENUE
"The South's Finest Luggage Shop"

CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
220 SECOND AVENUE, N.
We Also Sell Best Grade
Domestic Coal and Coke
PHONE 3-5346

Foremost in Fashion
FARmost in Value
BLACH'S
of BIRMINGHAM
Apparel for Men, Women and Boys

TRUEMAN SIGN CO.
SHOW CARDS, BANNERS, OFFICE DOORS, WINDOWS, TRUCKS, REAL ESTATE, etc.
Phone 4-6496

GAS RANGES WATER HEATERS
New and Used Repairs, Piping
BERRY APPLIANCE CO.
818 N. 19TH ST. Phone 3-9088

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

VEITCH PLUMBING & HEATING CO.
818 2ND AVE. N.
Bus. 3-3562 Phones Res. 6-4640

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
Guarantee Shoe Co.
1905 3RD AVE.—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

BIRMINGHAM COAL & COKE CO.
All Grades Coal and Coke
Weight, Service and Price—All Right
YARD 824 NO. 22ND STREET
Phone 3-8189

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4281
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

MOBILE

GAYFER'S
Quality . . . . Service
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE

Eat Smith's Bread—It's Pure
SMITH'S BAKERY
GORDON SMITH, Proprietor
"Where Quality and Purity Count"

BATTLE HOUSE BARBER SHOP

Shine's
Walk-Over
The Store of Beautiful Shoes



MOVED!
MARINELLO GUILD BEAUTY PARLOR
to 403-404 First National Bank Building
MRS. EMILY E. WATKINS
MRS. SARAH A. LAND

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Serve Yourself from a Smiling Shelf

MONTGOMERY

Montgomery French
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
CURB SERVICE
SAVE ON CASH AND CARRY
119 SOUTH COURT PHONE CEDAR 107

Mercantile Paper Co.
Printers
Cedar 78
108 COMMERCE STREET

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Sarasota—Fort Myers—Bradenton

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS and BAKERY GOODS
Quality Foods Courtesy Service

LYALL SERVICE STATION
Home of Friendly Service
Standard Gas and Oils
also Quaker State and Tiolene
High pressure greasing—Air-lift rack.
CORAL WAY at DOUGLAS ROAD

FORT LAUDERDALE

Bon Ami
The MODERN CLEANER

The Wheless Sanitary Market
Service With Friendliness
924 NORTH ANDREWS AVE. Phone 9142

Wonder Shutter Awning
A Shutter and Awning Combination to last as long as your home
Presdwood Awnings from $4.00 up
Permanent Sun and Storm Protection
Main Office 638 S. E. Third Avenue
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
2820 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, Fla.
Phone 2-6919

FORT MYERS

DIAMONDS and JEWELRY of merit
Dependable Watch Repairing
Fort Meyers Jewelry Co.
1012 FIRST STREET

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Sarasota—Fort Myers—Bradenton

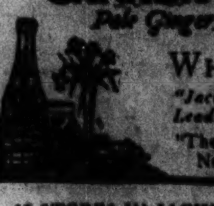
JACKSONVILLE

Furchgott's
GOLD STRIPE
The pure-thread, full-fashioned silk stocking with the patented Gold Stripe that prevents garter runs.
Exclusively at
FURCHGOTT'S

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

"CANADA DRY"
Pale Ginger Ale



WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"There Is One Near You"

35 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
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FLORIDA

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(Continued)

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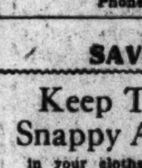
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Mail Orders Solicited
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"Suits the Sniff"
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Georgia's Most Unique and Charming Tea Room
Private room available afternoons and evenings for banquets, parties, etc.
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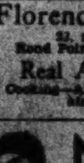
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Tel.: Gutenberg 79-60

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PARIS
(Continued)

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Entirely renovated
Moderate terms

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GERMANY

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kompl. Aussteuern
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Büttenstr. 2

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teaches all languages, first-class native teachers. 50 years' experience but still the most up-to-date method.
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Room with breakfast from RM 4.- upwards

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High Class Confectioners
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Furniture, also Suites
Large selection, new prices, easy payments. Gediegene dtsg. Einrichtungen. Einzelmöbel Gr. Auswahl, niedrige Preise, Zahlungserleicht.

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GERMANY

BERLIN
(Continued)

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Herrenschneider

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IRONMONGERY
House & Kitchen Utensils Glass & China
Haus & Küchengeräte Glas, Porzellan



FOTO HEYNE
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Berlin W 9, Potsdamerstr. 135

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House Painting + Decorating
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Tel. Brabant 3418
Konfitüren Schokoladen

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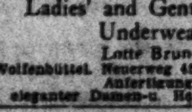
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BRAUNSCHWEIG



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GERMANY

BRAUNSCHWEIG
(Continued)

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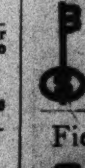
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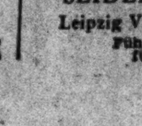
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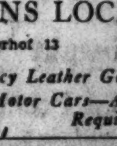
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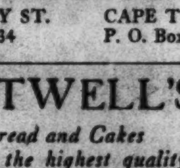
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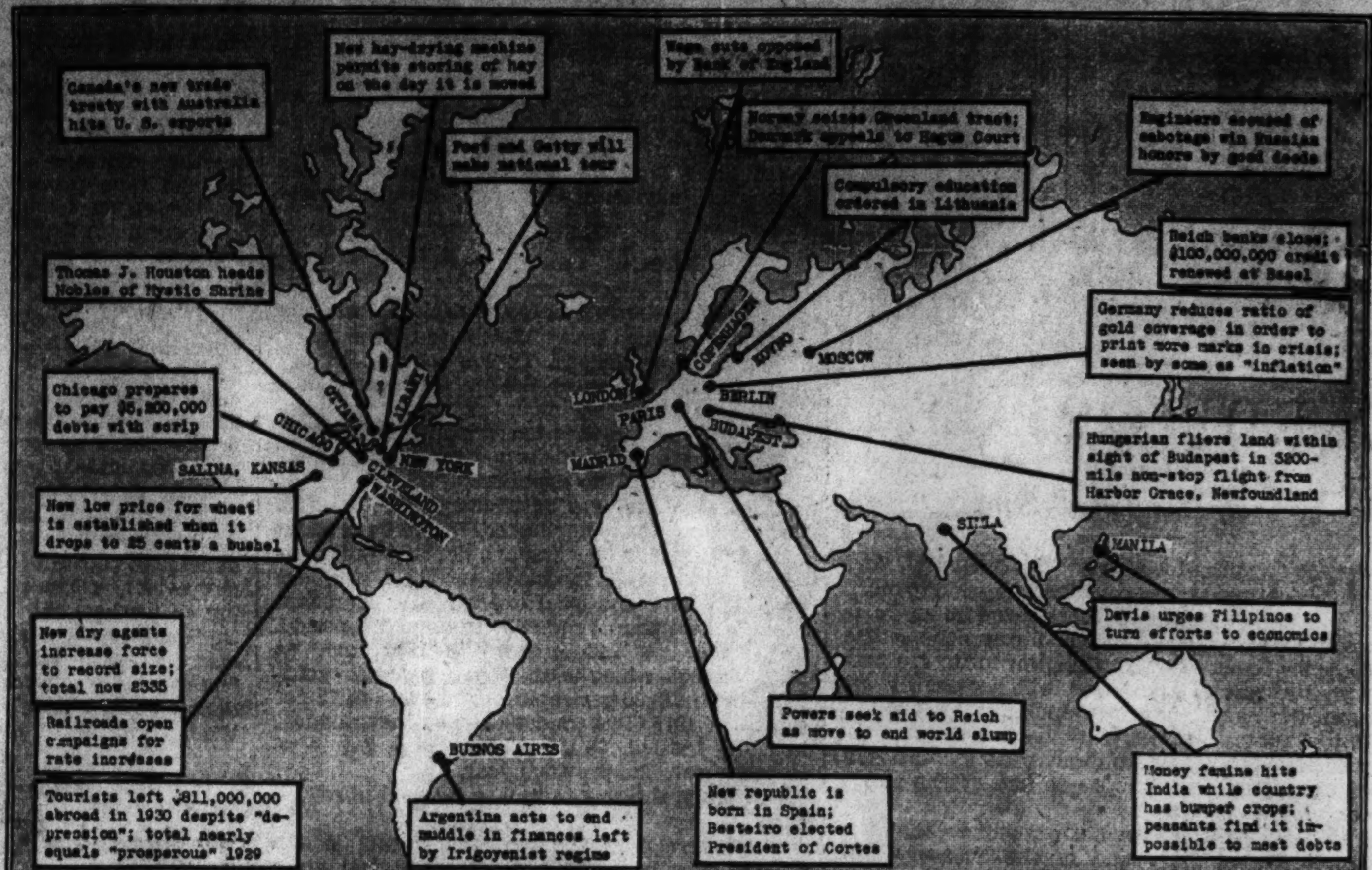
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DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



All Nature



Sponges

MANY of us may have used sponges without, perhaps, surmising that at one time they were simple animals feeding at the bottom of the sea. They were mentioned in the writings of the ancients, but not until the last century have they been definitely known to be of animal growth, instead of vegetable.

The sponge body is perforated over the most of its external part. Through the small holes or pores fine particles of food are drawn into open cells, which are really food traps, and the food absorbed. Then the waste is washed away through several larger openings or vents over the surface and through the middle of the sponge.

Many sizes, colors and forms of sponges are found in various parts of the marine world. Some are as large as a tub and coarsely built; others are as fine and soft as silk and delicately molded.

In the Mediterranean there are many small growths of fine quality that are of high commercial value and are marketed throughout the world. Florida has industries producing the sort we use for washing windows and cleaning automobiles or other machinery. In waters adjacent to western Australia many varieties are found that vary from the delicate elastic kind that resembles seaweed, to "glass" sponges, so named because their skeletons are made of silica, a constituent of glass. With the exception of these and others of value, the majority of sponges are too brittle to be useful.

As sponges attach themselves to the sea bottom, divers are generally employed to secure them; but they are sometimes "reaped" by long-handled forks, or by dredging with nets.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Quotation marks (Miss N. M. C., who says stenographers in her department have been working on the theory that "quotation marks were to be placed inside of commas, semicolons or periods, the exception to the rule being when a complete sentence is quoted, when the quotation marks are closed after the period")—It is true that usage varies, but the practice in editing and printing this newspaper, in the Atlantic Monthly Press, and in a large majority of other publishing houses, is as follows:

(a) Quotation marks are always closed *after* the comma and the period. Example:

"I must go," she said, "for it is late."

(b) Always closed *before* the colon and semicolon. Example:

The proverb says, "Punctuality is the courtesy due to kings"; and it is a good rule to practice everywhere.

(c) Closed *after* or *before* the question mark and the exclamation point, according as those marks do or do not belong to the quoted matter. Examples:

He asked, "May I come in?"
Did he say the moratorium was "out of all reason"?
"Help!" he exclaimed.
Don't pronounce "ev'-er-y" as "ev'-ry"!

Christianity (Mrs. A. B.)—Note that notwithstanding Chris'-tian (pronounced *kris'-chan*) has two syllables, Chris-ti-an'-i-ty (pronounced *kris-chi-an'-i-ty*, with secondary stress on first syllable) has preferably five.

A Quotation for Today

THE recipe for perpetual ignorance is to be satisfied with your opinions and content with your knowledge.—ELBERT HUBBARD.

The Mail Bag

La Crosse, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

This is a plea for as many correspondents as possible and from all over the world. I'm a junior in high school and am 15 years old. So come on, all ye people that are my age—I'm waiting for some letters. I'll answer every letter I receive, because I've heaps of time—so won't you help me use it?

La Crosse is a rather pretty small city. It has the Mississippi River on the west and beyond the river the bluffs. If one stands on the east shore of the river when the sun is setting, it's a beautiful sight. Of course that's not exactly the city itself but rather the surroundings, and usually surroundings make a great deal of difference. But if you want to hear more about La Crosse, write to me.

This is the first time I've written to the Mail Bag although I've answered several letters and correspond with the persons. Well, my pen is handy, so send on the letters. I'm interested in everything.

Dorothea F.

Macedonia, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I have read the Monitor since I was a small child, and I certainly enjoy it. It is not only helpful in everyday life, but also in school. At one time I had quite a number of correspondents but have lost a few of them. I should certainly love to have correspondents from any country in the world.

Macedonia is a small town not very far from Cleveland. It has a population of about 1000. The town was settled before the Civil War, but it has been very slow in growing. Hudson, which is not very far from our village, was the original home of the Western Reserve University. It was settled in the early history of Ohio and is a quaint town.

I have gone to Christian Science Sunday School in Bedford and in Cleveland since I was a small child; I am now 15. I am especially interested in Camp Fire work, dramatics and music. I also like reading very much. Latin is my favorite study in school. I do hope I will receive some letters, and I promise to answer all I receive. I send my love to all the Mail Baggers.

Elizabeth P.

Shaker Heights, Ohio

Dear Editor:

Although this is my third letter to the Monitor, I am still seeking more Mail Bag friends. I enjoy reading the Monitor very much, and it helps me with my school work, too. I have made a very interesting scrapbook out of Monitor clippings, with Waddles, Snubs, Children's Corner, stories, poems, Mail Bag and jokes. I never tire of reading it. This is a good suggestion for Mail Baggers without hobbies.

Another very interesting occupation is collecting postcards. I have quite a few, some of Washington, D. C., of Mount Vernon, of Niagara Falls and different cities and views in the United States, as well as Europe.

Shaker Heights is a residential city outside of Cleveland, Ohio. I am inclosing a postcard of the Terminal Tower, in Cleveland. Underground is the Union Terminal Depot. There are bookshops, hosiery shops, toy shops, dress shops, restaurants, and many other kinds of shops just above where the trains come in.

I should like very much to correspond with someone in France, as I have been studying French for a year, and I enjoy it immensely. I should also like to hear from some Norwegian, German or Swedish girl of about my own age (13). I am also very interested in the New England states. However, all letters will be welcomed heartily, and I promise to answer them all.

Virginia R.

[Thank you for the post card, Virginia.—Ed.]

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Here I am again, asking for new "corries." I should like to hear from girls in Egypt, India, France, China, and Japan who can speak English, for that is the only language I understand, besides Latin.

I am now 15 years old and am a junior in the Carl Schurz High School, one of the largest schools in the country. The enrollment this term exceeded 8600 pupils. There are more teachers in Schurz than there are pupils in many other schools. The school is equipped with workshops for the boys, a swimming pool, gymnasiums, and a library. However, a new school is being built here in Chicago which is called Lane Technical, and is expected to be the largest school in the world.

I hope many Mail Baggers will write to me from all over the world. I should also enjoy writing to someone who is interested in collecting stamps, post cards, and curios.

Yours for more "corries,"

Dorothy H.

Charlotte, Michigan

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although we have had the Monitor ever since I can remember. I have attended The Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was four years old and I am now attending Sunday School in Charlotte.

My first home was in San Francisco, Calif. When I was two years old we moved to Salt Lake City, Utah. After six years of living in the mountains we took an auto trip to Davenport, Iowa, going through the capitals of Wyoming, Nebraska and Iowa. It was very pleasant driving through the mountains. After living several years in Davenport, Iowa, we came by auto to Michigan, where we settled in Charlotte. In taking this trip we went through Springfield, Ill., Indianapolis, Ind., Dayton, Columbus and Toledo, Ohio, and then to Charlotte, Mich. We were one month on this trip.

I like Charlotte, where there are so many trees, but I still have a longing for the mountains. Charlotte, though small, has many pretty places, but the place I like most is Bennett Park, because it so like a wilderness. We have a farm about six miles from this pretty little town.

I enjoy the Monitor very much, especially the Mail Bag and Snubs. I also like to work the puzzles and read the stories on the Young Folks' page. I am 12 years old and should like to correspond with any girl of my age in the United States. My hobby is books.

Dolores M.

Aviators Puzzle



The names of seven famous aviators have been hidden away in the spaces on the roof of the hangar at this flying field. Can you decipher them?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Insect Puzzle:

Moth, ant, bee, beetle, fly, hornet, butterfly, grasshopper, katydid, cricket, spider.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



'Keep It Working'

La Jolla, Calif.

TWO women were leaving the aquarium late one afternoon, and paused to watch a new motor yacht sail set, turn gracefully into the cove and halt beside veterans of the fleet.

Out in the distance, an approaching storm lashed the sea, sending countless gulls milling skyward. All through the night the storm raged, uprooting trees, unroofing houses and shattering the picturesque fishing craft against the rocky coast. Then, all was calm.

Dawn brought people from their homes to survey the tempest's toll. Up among the rocks a shiny engine indicated the fate of the attractive little craft admired the day before.

"That boat represented the entire life-savings of an aged fisherman," the aquarium guard was saying. "Too feeble to row to and from the fishing grounds, the fisherman had hoped to continue earning a living for himself and his family with the help of motor power. Now, all that he has is lost. How I wish I could get him another!" the keeper concluded earnestly.

"That's a right idea. Keep it working," quickly observed a woman as she slipped the contents of her purse into the astonished guard's hand.

Ten days later as the woman approached the aquarium the man beckoned excitedly. A trim new motor yacht was chugging merrily along heading for the entrance to the cove.

"See that boat? There's your 'right idea,' Miss. We stopped wishing and put it to work—told everybody! The idea spread rapidly; everybody wanted to help get one for him and that pretty little craft is the result. She's sailing right up now to surprise her new master—the old fisherman."

In Lighter Vein

Deleting Radio Advertising

"Friends of the radio audience: The Aunt Sally Superior Horseradish Company, sponsoring this program for your enjoyment, does not believe that radio listeners want their concerts interrupted by long advertising announcements. Therefore, the makers of Aunt Sally Superior Horseradish will not delay this program more than a few moments. They appreciate the fact that you are more interested in the next number than in the excellent qualities of Aunt Sally Superior Horseradish. And since the beginning of its weekly broadcasts the Aunt Sally Superior Horseradish Company has felt that in giving you an hour of music it is accomplishing more than by taking up your time telling you about Aunt Sally Superior Horseradish. If you will listen closely you will find that the Aunt Sally Superior Horseradish Company uses only seven words in its radio advertising announcement. And those words are: 'Aunt Sally Superior Horseradish Really Is Superior.' The next selection by the Aunt Sally Superior Horseradish Company will be a selection of Victor Herbert favorites, played for you by the Aunt Sally Superior Horseradish Orchestra."—*Judge.*

Literally True

Father: "So you interviewed her father last night, eh? Did you make him toe the mark?"

Son: "Yes, Dad; I was the mark."

Pleased

She (spurning suitor): "I wouldn't leave my happy home for any man."

He (brightly): "All right: we'll live here."—*Answers.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

By the Front Door

THE "unofficial observer" has vanished. And his disappearance can rightly be said to mark a turning point in American foreign relations. The historian who would graph the course of policy followed by Washington in its dealings with the rest of the world will necessarily set down the meeting of the senior members of the United States Cabinet with the ministers of six other leading powers to discuss the stabilization of Germany—and Europe—as one of the sharp corners on his chart.

For President Hoover has announced that the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury will participate in the council at London without any "unofficial" strings upon their powers to represent the United States. This means that the American people are at last to have official exponents of their desire to coöperate in making necessary adjustments in a peace settlement which was partly framed by an American President.

It means that unworthy fears have vanished, that selfish irresponsibility is ended. It means, too, that the most powerful nation developed in modern times is no longer peeking timidly in the window of world councils, but is marching in the front door as a full partner. There may be retreats, there may be concessions to the ignorance of "isolationism." But the direction has been taken; there is good reason to believe it will be followed into fuller and fuller coöperation.

The exigencies of the present situation have helped to make clear the necessity of such a course. President Hoover has announced that Secretary Stimson and Secretary Mellon will only discuss in London measures to meet the "present emergency." But since that emergency involves the whole network of international debts and the political as well as financial circumstances which condition their payment, it is evident that American participation in a general council on European stabilization cannot be avoided.

Necessarily, ways and means of putting the moratorium into effect and making readjustments in the Young plan will be explored. Even disarmament and its relation to debts may be a topic. What a departure this is from recent American policy can be seen when it is remembered that Washington has never admitted any connection with the Young plan; the Americans who played a dominant part in formulating it were appointed not by the United States but by foreign governments.

But actualities have conquered. The essential interdependence of the nations has been emphasized not only by the economic depression but acutely by the threats to banks in other countries when a German financial crash appeared imminent. Even the wheat and cotton farmers of the United States have felt the effects of a poor market in Europe, due partly at least to financial distress.

Recognition of the necessity for concerted action to rehabilitate that market may lead the western sections of the United States to support this change in foreign policy which amounts to a revolution. The favorable response to President Hoover's debt holiday proposal indicated that isolationist opinion is rapidly dwindling. That approval has encouraged him to take this further necessary step. It should help him to press on toward American adherence to the World Court and any other wise coöperation which can be achieved.

British Coal Problem Smolders

REJOICING that a crisis in the British coal trade has been averted will be tempered by regret that industrial peace has been preserved only by government action. No one can pretend to feel gratified that owners and men have of themselves proved unable to reach an amicable agreement on their differences. These differences arose from the fact that at the beginning of July the miners became legally entitled to a seven-hour day, which the employers insisted would mean a reduction of wages. At the end of prolonged negotiations no solution seemed in sight, and the Government, therefore, with the approval of all parties, brought forward a measure stabilizing the present wage level and the seven and a half-hour day for a period of one year, or until the Geneva Convention is put into operation.

Both sides are dissatisfied with the Government's bill. The owners would have liked to see the present working day stabilized indefinitely, feeling that the crisis has now been postponed only for twelve months, while the miners think they have been cheated of the seven-hour day which they were legislatively promised some time ago.

The general public, however, will probably realize that the provisions of the present settlement are on the whole just. Nothing could possibly have made a crisis more certain in a year's time than a settlement that allowed wages to be reviewed at the end of that period without a corresponding reduction of hours. Nor can the contention of the miners avoid modification in face of the current economic situation. It is unfortunately true that in present circumstances the seven-hour day could be bought only at the price of the ruin of the British coal industry. Half an hour off the working day would increase the cost of coal from 10d. to 1s. 6d. (20 to 36 cents) a ton. To increase the cost of production at a time when the export of British coal has dropped by a million tons a month from what it was a year ago would clearly be an indefensible procedure. A continuation of the present working conditions, until such time as the economic situation is eased, or the Geneva Convention becomes operative, is therefore essential in the nation's interests, and the Government has taken the only possible step in making provision for it.

Should Taxes Be Felt?

THERE is, the tax assessors declare, only one way to reduce taxes. That is to reduce them. It appears obvious. Twelve months in the year, experts, taxpayers, boards, legislatures and commissions study the mounting costs of government. And once in that twelvemonth the United States Bureau of the Census gives a cold statistical summary of the situation.

The data have just been completed for 1929. They are long and complicated. But in their wider aspects they may be summarized thus: State expenditures in 1929 increased nearly 1 per cent over 1928. City and local expenditures increased slightly more than 1 per cent in the same period. The states' net indebtedness in 1929 stood at $1,661,686,000, which is $13.77 per capita, as compared with $13.35 per capita in 1928 and $4.75 per capita in 1915. City and local net indebtedness in 1929 totaled $6,130,289,500, a 5 per cent increase over the previous year.

Obviously, the way to reduce taxes is to reduce them.

But where does the reducing begin? Which dollars may be pulled from the annual state costs of $2,061,000,000? What can be eliminated from city and local budgets which, for 250 of the largest cities, in 1929 totaled some $3,435,000,000?

To begin with, more than 90 per cent of the expenditures by governmental units are "frozen." They are for items which either cannot be reduced, or are so definitely a part of the American administrative scheme that no drastic curtailment is regarded as possible. They include such things as schools, highways, charitable institutions, fire and police departments and similar agencies which involve fundamental governmental functions. Certain economies can be effected, but no lasting reduction of the tax burden can be attained without simplification of the governmental machinery and elimination of the overlapping of effort and expenditure. Governor Roosevelt recently pictured New York as laboring under "ten layers" of government ranging from the State itself to fire, water and sidewalk districts. Across the continent, Oregon struggles with a similar problem. Efforts to bring a 20 per cent tax reduction are met by the fact that the State has 2753 local tax-raising bodies—an average of one taxing body for 350 people. The situation of New York and Oregon is hardly unique. In greater or lesser degree, some forty-six similar cases can be found from the Hudson to the Columbia.

Another phase of the question which seems to require attention in any adequate reformatory scheme is the development of a more direct system of taxation. Perhaps Bismarck may be considered a classical exponent of indirect taxation. He urged it for many economic reasons. But above all, he emphasized that the people could not put their fingers upon indirect taxes, with the result that they would not be concerned over government inefficiency and extravagance. Today this appears to be one of the difficulties. Taxes in their present form are passed on to the ultimate consumer, but he recognizes them not. The census bureau may report increasing expenditures. Some taxpayers may appear discontented because their visible imposts have increased. But this does not give the average citizen the picture he would have if each man, woman and child in the country received a tax bill for $120—their actual proportion of the nation's annual tax charge approaching $15,000,000,000.

The tax on all retail sales, repeatedly offered as a solution of this problem, presents obvious difficulties of administration as well as theoretical advantages. Its use in France, Canada, New Zealand and Hawaii has not proved completely successful. Yet even its most stalwart opponents will not claim perfection for present methods. Whatever solution may be sought to bring about more direct taxation, the experience of states with the gasoline tax forms an interesting guidepost. Numerous attempts have been made to divert gasoline tax money to purposes other than highway construction and maintenance. In the main these have failed. The motorists have protested, not individually, but as an organized unit. They pay the taxes where they can feel them. They are concerned about how their money is spent.

Thus, the way to reduce taxes may not be so much to "reduce" them as to lead the taxpayer to take an active interest which will insure wise expenditure. Just as Bismarck found it expeditious to keep the people in ignorance of what they actually paid, so democratic government may profit best if those who bear its burdens are keenly aware of just how and why they are carrying the load.

The Mooney Case as Illustration

IT WOULD have been fortunate for the cause of law observance and enforcement in the United States if the Wickersham commission could have obtained for all its sound recommendations the same measure of public attention which has been focused on that section of its report on "Criminal Procedure" which deals with the famous Mooney case. It would be a boon to justice were a *cause célèbre* available to illustrate every proposal for legal reform.

Because millions of Americans have been deeply interested in the Mooney case they will give greater heed to the Wickersham commission's report. And because a large body of popular opinion has been convinced that enough doubt exists as to the justice of the verdict in this case to justify a new trial it will favor the investigators' recommendation. This was, briefly:

The ultimate court of appeal should have plenary jurisdiction to reverse the conviction and order a new trial whenever it is satisfied that the defendant has not received a fair and impartial trial.

Pointing out that this power does not exist in all the states, the commission uses the Mooney appeal to the California Supreme Court as an instance where the court "held that a new trial could not be granted upon matter not appearing in the record, even though the new matter consisted of evidence charging perjury on the part of a material witness for the state."

The commission does not undertake to say whether Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings were properly and justly convicted of slaying ten persons with bombs during a preparedness parade in San Francisco in 1916 or whether the two labor agitators were railroaded to the penitentiary on a wave of popular excitement. It does not deal with the belief now held by the trial judge and the jurymen that they were wrongly convicted, or with facts which have come out since the trial to impugn much of the testimony upon which judgment was reached. Nor does it question the refusal of the California Supreme Court to recommend a pardon after its investigation last year.

When it says, "Such a state of the law is shocking to one's sense of justice," the commission is merely indicating a law which makes impossible retrial of the case with the benefit of new evidence. The public, too, whatever its feeling as to the guilt or innocence of the men in this particular case, will join in declaring for reforms which will prevent technicalities from "freezing up" a decision made on incomplete evidence. Justice should be able to reconsider on the basis of all the facts.

Money for Sale

IN RECOMMENDING thrift and wise economy, banking institutions have contributed to public welfare. The element of fear, however, has too often been used as the peg on which to hang their advertising slogans. Dire pictures of what would happen to the improvident left little to the imagination.

A contributor to Editor & Publisher points to a welcome change in this respect. Writers of "copy" for banks and savings institutions have quite noticeably changed the tenor of their arguments. Optimism is the new keynote. The tangible benefits accruing from sensible saving are graphically described—the joy of gradually adding improvements here and there to the home—college for Susan, once a seemingly impossible dream. Where a few were driven by fear, many will be led by encouragement.

This is not the only way in which bankers are getting closer to the public which, not always without reason, has charged them with undue conservatism and caution. They are finding out what dealers in other commodities long since discovered, namely, that it pays to advertise. They are advertising in the newspapers that they have capital to sell. In almost all other forms of business, executives have found it necessary to seek wider markets, to explore fields often before neglected. Not infrequently, such digging has resulted in rich finds. Perhaps the bankers will find that everywhere there are small businesses intelligently conducted by competent management which only need capital to expand into large businesses.

In pushing the sale of their own commodity—money—the banks will not only help themselves, but will increase their contribution to the general good.

Cock-a-Doodle-Doo

ONE of the queer vagaries of the modern scene is the fact that city dwellers will endure more or less patiently the grinding of street-car brakes and the strident clamor of automobile sirens, but that when an enthusiastic cock crows at crack o' dawn there is consternation and criticism almost without end. The rooster has been doing its best to cheer up a gloomy world, and it must ruffle his disposition to know that his efforts are not appreciated by folk who prefer other sorts of noises, none of them at all musical.

Now comes a Seattle man who is not afraid of the rooster's lusty salute to the rising sun. In fact, Martin Paluta has more than one rooster—352 of them, to be precise. He announces that not a single one of them is for sale, that he likes the sound of their combined minstrelsy when crimson flecks the eastern sky and the world begins its morning chores. "One of my roosters crows, then all of them begin. It's a mighty chorus, and somehow it keeps me cheered up all day," the owner admits proudly.

Perhaps most neighbors would object if every city dweller supplied himself with a colony of sun worshipers, but a little of the enthusiasm of the barnyard rooster perched on top of the fence might not be a bad thing to incorporate into the day's schedule.

Editorial Notes

The indomitable courage of the Dutch people, who owe the very land on which they live to an unceasing struggle against the sea, is well exemplified in Mr. Mooijen, the architect who designed the Dutch East Indies pavilion, which was one of the glories of the International Colonial Exposition at Paris. After the building was destroyed by fire he remarked, "We shall build another. We were overcome with despair for a day. But can one lament over ruins for a longer time than that?"

Just when Mr. Post and Mr. Gatty had shown that circling the world was very simple and that there was nothing left for the ambitious aviator to do, along comes the Kyoto (Japan) Astronomical Observatory to save the situation by announcing that it had discovered a new asteroid only 180,000,000 miles from the earth. Now who will take off first.

The United States has nearly one-third of the world's developed water power, from which it may expect to gain more than from the high ranking of its navy as a sea power.

Perhaps one reason why many states conduct a periodic examination of automobiles is the motorist who believes all he needs is a good horn.

A German Onlooker's Diary

By PROF. DR. ERNST JÄCKH

WHEN I wrote my last letter I determined not to talk about politics in this one. But everyone writing from Germany in these days finds himself compelled to report on politics. If he did not, he would be obscuring facts. But is it not the purpose of these diaries to show up what is true and to make it intelligible? "Politics touch not only the pocket, but the life of the individual, as well as of the nation," I wrote in my little book about "The New Germany," as far back as 1926. These words are even truer today than five years ago. Not only because the last "emergency decree" touches the pockets of every individual to a degree heretofore never experienced either in the new Germany or in the world outside, but also because the very existence of the nation has never been so endangered as at this time.

My American friends know my optimistic nature. But I must admit that recently I felt, for the first time since 1918, apprehensive for the continuation of German democracy and of the new Germany. Neither the breakdown in 1918, nor the Treaty of Versailles of 1919, nor the Nationalist and the Communist revolts in 1920 and 1921, nor the inflation in 1922 and the deflation in 1923 (what a road of suffering traversed by the new Germany is expressed in these figures!), none of the many different crises which have occurred until now, have menaced the foundations of the state and the foundations of order as seriously as the dangers of recent days.

The overthrow of the Chancellor of the Reich, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, the best leader since Bismarck, at this time would have meant nothing more or less than civil war, would have unchained, in the word's most literal meaning, the open fight of the Fascists and Communists against the democratic state. It would have destroyed international confidence and international coöperation, which have been built up, despite all that has happened, in twelve long years filled with labor and sacrifice—by the Dawes plan, by the League of Nations, the Locarno treaties, the Kellogg pact. All that has been preserved, all that has already been gained, would have been lost at one stroke. On one particular day, the existence of the new Germany actually hung on a thread. But with it, also the order of Europe, whose heart, after all, Germany is and remains—not by choice, but by force of circumstances. It was, thanks to a sense of responsibility, coupled with a willingness to make sacrifices, that this most serious—and let us hope last—danger of the past ten years was averted by three factors: German leadership, the German Labor Party, and finally Hoover's message of world historic importance.

I do not belong to the Labor Party, but invite you to consider the importance of the following situation: the largest German party, the party of the Socialist masses, stands outside the Government and is granted no material concessions by the Government, and yet it enables the continuation of the Government's work and existence. "It is a great historic spectacle we are witnessing," writes the leading Democratic periodical, which also does not belong to the Labor Party. And so it is, indeed. This Democratic education of the largest mass party to the ideals of national and international responsibility and courage to face unpopularity, is furnishing a cause for optimism, today. Democracy implies responsibility of the people toward the community, not toward any class or cast, and responsibility of the leaders, not toward the people or any party, but toward the community. In other words, not to put an ear to the ground, not to follow public opinion, but to lead the nation, to have a vision of the future, and to have a courage for the present time. In this respect Reich's Chancellor Bruening and President Hoover resemble each other and have now acted accordingly.

* * *

But does Germany really want peace? This is a question many visitors, who daily come to see me, ask. And then they point to such incidents as the Steel Helmet Convention in Breslau, with its 60,000 Nationalist participants, demonstrating for revenge. When I point to the fact that on the same day the Labor Party staged a demonstration of 160,000 men in favor of peace, very few know of it, because most of the American newspapers underline the sensation of the Steel Helmet Day. Nevertheless, Leipzig is much more important and decisive than Breslau. In Breslau: a now disappearing class, consisting of former officers and princes, who cultivate the memory of the past, but who have no influence on the future of Germany. In Leipzig: a well-organized group of bourgeoisie and workmen, who are building up the future in a peaceful way and who have only just now once more defended the state against and saved it from the Nationalists. The former Conservatives are revolutionary today, and the former Revolutionaries are conservative today. Did you ever stop to think what this means: the two mass parties who in the old Prussia and in the old Germany were persecuted by Bismarck and were strengthened, not weakened, by petty police decrees, are today the "rocher de bronze" of the new Germany and of the new Prussia: the "International" Social Democrats (Labor Party) and the "International" Zentrum (Roman Catholics). Their leadership, personified in Premier Otto Braun for Prussia (of the Social-Democracy) and Reich's Chancellor Bruening for Germany (of the Zentrum), safeguard the state and its order, as well as international confidence; and both—Bruening and Braun—are the successors of Bismarck as Reich's Chancellor and Prussian Premier.

* * *

The living synthesis of the old and new Germany, Reich's President von Hindenburg, strengthens them by his authority. You have read that Germany, too, has now received its "war memorial." But this "war memorial" has become a "peace memorial"—thanks to the old Field Marshal von Hindenburg, "first in war and first in peace." My foreign friends were skeptical when I explained in my lectures at American universities five years ago that when the erection of a national monument in honor of those who were victims of the war came under consideration in Germany, von Hindenburg would suggest not a war monument for warriors, but the changing of a military guardhouse in Berlin into a chapel dedicated to the memory of our lost and loved and to faith and peace.

And which military guardhouse do you suppose? That on Unter den Linden, between the "Zeughaus" (armory) and the university, opposite the castle of the Emperor William I. "On the most Prussian spot of all Prussia, the most noble edifice of the famous master of the old Prussian art of building (Schinkel)." Premier Otto Braun underlined this symbolical coincidence when he said: "For a whole century the guards of the old army have kept watch on this spot in the heart of the capital; may the hearts of the coming generations hold watch here for a thousand years, that the course of history may never again demand so overwhelming a sacrifice of blood as the World War did." Do these German words not remind one of the words spoken by Lincoln at Gettysburg: "That these dead shall not have died in vain."

* * *

All nations will soon have an opportunity to unite in this way—at the disarmament conference. The preparatory work is under way: Bruening and Curtius at Chequers with MacDonald and Henderson, Mellon in London and in Paris, Hoover's message stirring up the world and later Stimson in Berlin. All these personal connections and discussions between the leaders of all nations are preparations for the solution of the greatest problem in world history: a real disarmament, the supplanting of the armament system of the past by a new legal system of a new world and a new era.

The goal is an international one and the way to it can only be an international one: international agreement as to the measures to be taken. That pertains in the same way to disarmament as to reparations, which are so closely connected with one another that they can only be jointly settled. The fact of mutual international interdependence enforces a mutual international intercourse and settlement. The method of Chequers is a symbol of this fact, and the message of the President of the United States of America, which was at the same time a reply to the equally unusual letter by Germany's President, indicates the right way and the right goal.

This message of the American people to all people of the world is the most important action taken since the conclusion of the armistice in 1918, and it is the first guaranty for the commencement of genuine peace negotiations. May this courage, fraught with responsibility, as manifested by the New World, be understood and followed in the Old World.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor

Hoover Rises to the Occasion

THE country is fortunate at such a time as this in having as President a man who is not a politician in the ordinary sense and who does not think preëminently in party terms, but who is first of all concerned with the welfare of the country and at present with the whole world because of this nation's sudden rise to world responsibility.

This is a period of transition unlike anything any American President has had to meet in our entire history, and such as would have led a man of lesser breadth of experience or of political ambition and strong party bias into difficulties so serious that his administration would have broken under the burden. . . .

Mr. Hoover had only barely seated himself when the crash came and brought with it the dark clouds of doubt and fear and the stormy restlessness of a people who had acquired wild and selfish habits during a period for which Mr. Hoover had no responsibility. This man went into office to assume the burden of an accumulation of problems that had not previously reached the crucial condition in which they broke upon him.

He has held the nation to its only safe course, the industrial leaders to a policy that has kept labor and capital at peace during a time when we might have had the most serious labor troubles of history; he bided his hour and with a masterly stroke caused the world to acclaim his statesmanship which has given the peoples of the nations new hope and courage.—*Concord (Mass.) Journal.*

University Women

THE Queen's visit to Bedford College yesterday marks an important stage in the development of the education of women. Bedford is by twenty years the oldest of English women's colleges, and with its 600 students it is the largest. When it was founded in Bedford Square eighty years ago it was a venturous enterprise to provide some sort of higher instruction for women rather than a college offering the systematic and liberal education of a university. But in 1849 the historic Miss Buss and Miss Beale had still to show that girls could, and should, have as good schools as boys.

Yet Bedford began with 200 students, it soon established a reputation, and to its first pious founder it added many loyal friends. For thirty years now it has had a place as one of the colleges of the University of London, and its reputation in training women for all the professions which are now open to them is of the highest. The steadily increasing demand for university education for girls is in large measure the expression of the modern girl's need, whether economic or as a matter of ambition, for a money-earning career. But there are other forces at work. Many girls now desire to go to a university not only to be educated for a profession, but for those advantages of social life in a community of their own age which are an invaluable and treasured part of a boy's years at his university. To enjoy the full benefit of such fellowship it is, of course, necessary to live in college or near college. All the women's colleges in England cannot provide rooms for those who would like to have them, and are perfectly capable of making good use of their university years. At Bedford there are two candidates for every vacant room. The other London colleges, Holloway and Westfield, might tell a like tale. Oxford and Cambridge have always far more aspirants than they can admit. Here is ample opportunity for modern patrons to rival those in the past who endowed so many colleges for men.—*Daily Telegraph* (London).

May We Talk About Advertising?

WITH apologies for boosting its stock-in-trade, a newspaper yet may point out that advertising has played an essential rôle in the economic progress of America.

Our machines have been built, their production doubled and trebled because there was an American public ready to buy the goods they could produce.

Now, willingness to buy is not altogether a matter of ability to buy, as we are seeing in the midst of the present depression; there is included also the feeling on the part of the buyer that he is entitled to the things offered for sale, that he is not aspiring too high in the world, not being unreasonable in his requirements.

Americans have been brought to want good automobiles, more and better bathtubs, radios, refrigerators, better clothing, better house furnishings and better homes. And they have been brought to believe that it is proper for them to have these things; that they are not wasting their money in getting them.

This belief has made possible the huge development of American industry and the huge increase of wealth in this country, making the average American, with his ever-increasing purchases, better off than if he had saved his money and thereby forestalled the development.

That belief has been generated largely by advertising. It could not have persisted if it had been unsound, but, being sound, advertising has implanted it and fostered it, and helped the nation to reap the benefits.

Advertising, such as no other nation has known, has held constantly before the eyes of American readers, the illustrations of good cars and good clothing and good homes, and the hundreds of things associated with them, and advertising has inevitably made the reader believe that he is entitled to these things.

The movie has helped, but newspaper and magazine advertising has done most of the work. Without them we all undoubtedly would be living on a much lower plane, materially speaking, and would have less wealth than we now have to show for our abnegation.

We may be sure, in the future as in the past, advertising will break the way for the ever advancing scale of American living.—*Houston Chronicle.*

Booze No Boon

REPRESENTATIVE DYER of Missouri tells President Hoover that restoration of real beer would raise $1,000,000,000 a year taxes and put 100,000 men to work. If beer brings prosperity, there should be no dole in England and Germany should be able to pay up.—*Los Angeles Times.*